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THE TIMES



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(30p)

Smiles of friendship as leaders discuss human rights in summit talks

Reagan woos the crowds on Moscow walk

● Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, in talks with President Reagan, proposed regular meetings on human rights between US congressmen and Soviet deputies

● Demonstrators took to the streets of Moscow and Leningrad at the weekend to protest at alleged attempts to thwart Mr Gorbachev's reforms

● Mr and Mrs Reagan were cheered by a crowd of over 300 enthusiastic Russians when they went on a walk about in a sunny Moscow street

● Details by the two first ladies of reports of their mutual dislike failed to convince the press when they made a chilly tour of the Kremlin (Page 7)

From Michael Binyon and Christopher Walker, Moscow

President Reagan, at the start of his historic fourth summit with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, yesterday went on an unprecedented walk about in Moscow and addressed a crowd standing on top of a street trader's box.

The evening stroll with his wife, Nancy, at the end of a day that saw his first meeting, over 70 minutes, with the Kremlin leader on the vexed question of human rights,

was clearly meant to win the hearts and minds of ordinary Soviet people. Mr Reagan was able to witness the new Soviet freedoms under the Gorbachev programme of *glasnost* as he

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went on an impromptu walk down a bustling Moscow street.

On a beautiful summer evening, after a day filled with ceremony, symbolism and negotiation, President and Mrs Reagan took a stroll along the Arbat, a historic road in the old heart of the city, around the corner from Spaso House, the US Ambassador's residence where the couple are staying.

The street, closed to traffic, has become a symbol of the new Soviet era ushered in last year, and is thronged with vendors, singers and artists allowed to sell paintings and artefacts privately.

President Reagan, quickly mobbed by a crowd of some 300 excited people, got up on a box belonging to one trader and talked to the crowd.

"He was very excited about the walk, and loved the enthusiasm of the people," Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman said. "I don't know what the citizens thought of the Reagan's, but the Reagan's thought the citizens just great."

Earlier, the President had his first round of talks in the Kremlin with Mr Gorbachev, a session that ran 30 minutes over schedule on human rights — an issue on which the Soviet Union has bristled at what it regards as Mr Reagan's patronizing lectures on how it should behave.

However, Mr Fitzwater and Mr Gennady Gerasimov, his Soviet counterpart number,

said the atmosphere had been "nice, benevolent", the talks "businesslike", and the conversation "affable and cordial".

Mr Gorbachev proposed the setting-up of regular meetings between US congressmen and Supreme Soviet deputies to discuss human rights, an idea the Americans promised to consider.

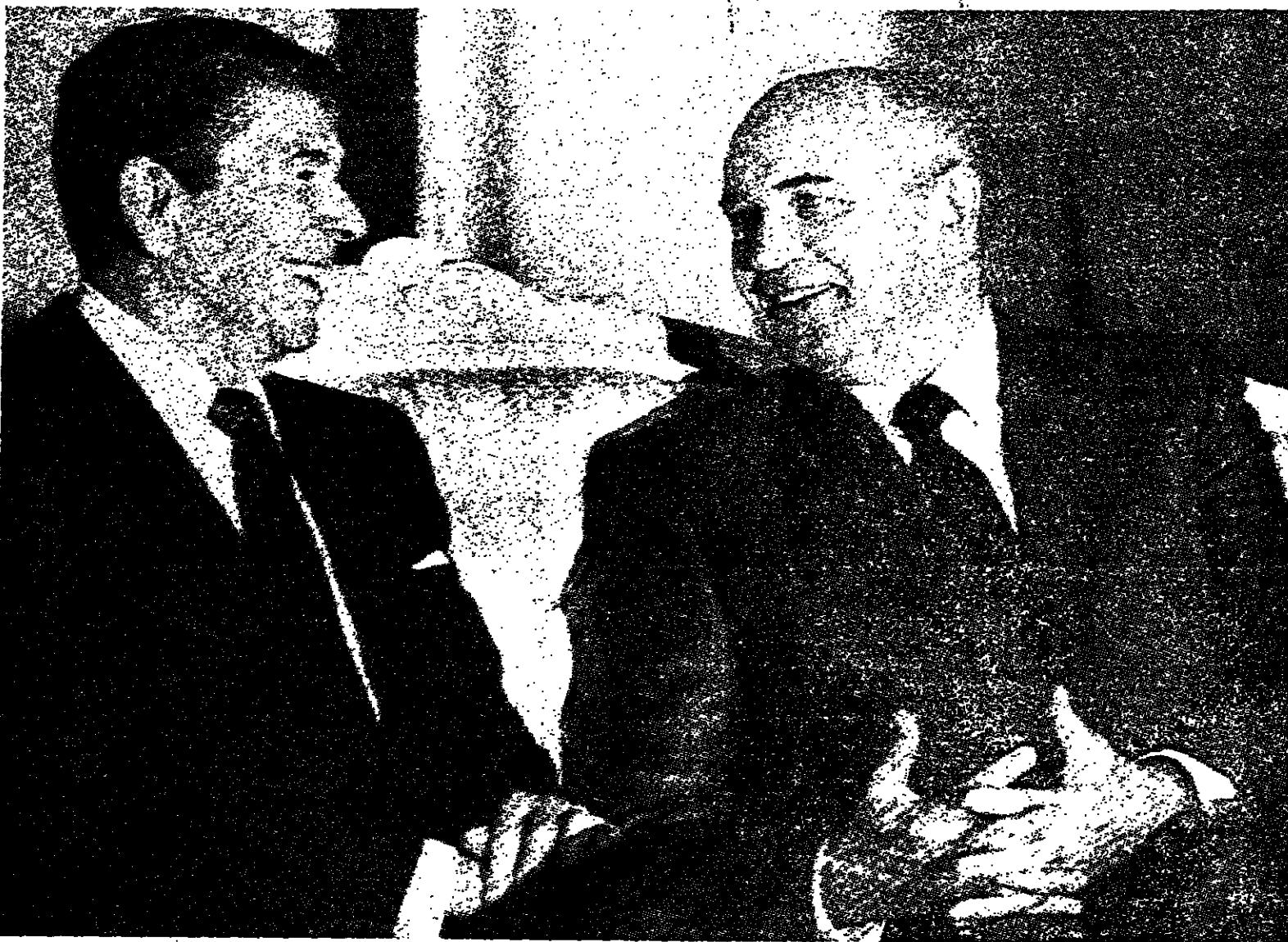
But some of the tensions still lingered. Mr Gerasimov complained afterwards that Mr Reagan's remarks were based on outdated perceptions of what was now happening in the Soviet Union. Mr Fitzwater said that human rights had "pride of place because of its importance to the American people". But Mr Gerasimov retorted: "We know our shortcomings. But we don't like it much when somebody from outside tells us how we should live."

The two leaders appointed working groups to report on other topics to be discussed during the next three sessions: arms control, bilateral relations and regional conflicts. The arms control group will be led on the Soviet side by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, chief of the Soviet general staff, with Mr Max Kampelman, the US chief negotiator, representing the Americans.

Arms control and bilateral questions will be the main topic for today. Both sides have conceded that they will not be able to sign an agreement on strategic arms at this summit, though Mr Gorbachev told reporters at the opening of his talks that another summit was possible later this year to sign a completed deal.

Mr Reagan, anxious to set a good tone for his first visit to the Soviet Union, congratulated Mr Gorbachev on the Kremlin's withdrawal from Afghanistan. However, the Soviet side continued to criticize what it insisted was

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Face-to-face: President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev beginning official business with their first round of summit discussions at the Kremlin yesterday.

Police move in to break up protests

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Fears that reforms bringing greater democracy to the Soviet Union will be thwarted by a conservative backlash brought protesters on to the streets in Moscow and Leningrad at the weekend.

Police using fists and water cannon broke up a demonstration in Leningrad on Saturday by 2,000 members of a new party which seeks a plural democracy. A smaller protest staged by the same group in Moscow passed off peacefully.

The demonstrations were prompted by reports that opponents of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms were attempting to use their mastery of Communist party procedures to prevent change. Mid-level party officials are said to be packing lists of delegates for a crucial party conference in June 28 with those known to be against the reforms.

The party's policy-making Central Committee approved a set of radical guidelines for the party conference, on June 28. These call for limited terms of office for elected party officials and an end to party bureaucrats dominating

the government and the economy.

But the reforms need approval by the 5,000 delegates at the conference. Officials are now saying that it is shaping up as a showdown between reformers and conservatives.

According to yesterday's issue of the weekly news magazine *Ogoryok*, the Moscow historian Mr Yuri Afanasyev, a leading proponent of the reforms, is among those who have been squeezed out of positions at the conference by party bureaucrats.

The moves have alarmed many of Mr Gorbachev's supporters. One demonstrator in Moscow was quoted as saying: "We believe in the good intentions of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev ... but we have to take *perestroika* into our own hands."

The protest in Leningrad by the newly-formed Democratic Union was described as "an enormous demonstration by Soviet standards". Mr Yuri Mityunov, spokesman for the party, said there were scenes "like in South Korea" and that

Continued on page 7, col 1



Hand-in-hand: The First Lady summit getting off to what appears a friendly start during a guided tour of the Kremlin.

Two die in motorway crashes

By Andrew Moger

Two people were killed and six other motorists were seriously hurt yesterday in one of a series of multiple-vehicle accidents, which prompted police to condemn ignorant drivers yesterday.

The incident happened at Aberford in West Yorkshire and closed the A1 Great North Road for two and a half hours. It involved two cars towing caravans, and followed a pile-up on the M1 near Harlow, Essex, that left five people hurt.

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Chief Inspector Allan Taplin, of Harlow's traffic unit, said: "The volume of holiday traffic was huge but the sad fact is that many people are ignorant of how they should drive in conditions like these."

One of the worst road jams occurred in East Anglia where a 16-mile tailback built up on the A11 approach to the American air base at Mildenhall in Suffolk for the annual air display.

INSIDE



● Today *The Times* begins *The Good University Guide*.
● Each day for the next three weeks *The Times* provides a unique and comprehensive description of undergraduate life, with an A to Z guide to what is on offer at every university and polytechnic in Britain.
● Part One: Spoils for choice is on page 10, together with the first question in Erratum, a general knowledge competition with a lap-top computer to be won each day.

JUNE PLANNER

● A complete guide to major events in the month of June includes the Trooping the Colour, *Aida* at Earls Court, the Wimbledon tennis championships, Bruce Springsteen at Wembley, and the Aldeburgh Festival. Page 18

INSIDE

Cadbury bid strategy

Cadbury Schweppes may forge closer links with Coca-Cola to resist a hostile US takeover threat.
Meanwhile, Britain is fighting moves towards an EEC policy on vetting takeover bids such as those for Rowntree. Page 21
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Beirut deal excludes hostages

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The fate of the Western hostages in Beirut was specifically excluded from the agreement between Syria and Israel under which Syrian troops took up positions throughout most of the southern suburbs of the city over the weekend.

Mr Abdul-Hadi Hamadi, the pro-Iranian Hezbollah secretary commander, has partly supervised the Syrian military deployment, which prohibits Syrian forces from entering and searching houses in the suburbs or otherwise seeking out the hostages.

The Syrian-Iranian deal, details of which became known yesterday, also prevents Syrian troops from approaching the Hezbollah barracks at Hay Madi where many of the hostages are thought to have been held, and two other Hezbollah barracks.

Nervous Syrians, page 9

New asbestos find shuts BBC studios

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Production facilities at BBC television centre in west London were out of action last night after the discovery of more asbestos.

All eight studios were shut down along with a property store and the BBC television theatre at White City, leading to a cancellation of last night's live edition of *That's Life*.

The new health threat means any studios used for news and presentation were open.

The BBC, which faces the prospect of paying substantial damages after deaths caused by an outbreak of Legionnaire's disease at Broadcasting House, has set up a committee of inquiry.

Last night union officials disclosed that they had warned the BBC two weeks ago about asbestos in the studio used to produce *Newsnight* and *Breakfast Time*. Last Thursday management insisted in a letter there

was "no reason whatsoever" for believing the studio was not safe. Tests disclosed asbestos in the air, and the studio was closed.

Mr Paddy Leech, national industrial organizer of the Broadcasting and Entertainment Trades Alliance, said last night: "The action which has taken place this weekend only came about because of the vigilance and demands of the unions."

The BBC said last night that the studios had been taken out of service as a "precautionary measure".

It added: "Specialist contractors have been called in to perform further tests and thorough cleansing work before work resumes."

● The source of Legionnaire's disease at the BBC's Broadcasting House, central London, was removed yesterday when workmen dismantled a roof-top cooling tower.

Young criminals face tougher work

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Government will this week announce measures to toughen non-custodial sentences for young offenders in a move which could eventually reduce the prison population by about 5,000 to 10,000 a year.

After consultations with the probation service, new national standards are to be set for community service orders, which are used as an alternative to prison largely for young non-violent offenders.

Many crown court judges and magistrates have been reluctant to use such orders for fear that the way they are operated in some areas does not involve sufficient punishment and because the courts lose touch with those ordered to do community work once the order has been made.

New regulations will ensure that the orders are no longer seen as a "soft touch". They will provide for tighter control by the courts, with probation

officers reporting back on individuals' response.

Those sentenced to community service will be forced to turn up on time, to attend regularly and to work hard in groups on demanding projects such as scrubbing off graffiti, dredging ditches and clearing litter.

Those who fail to keep up to the mark will be sent back to the courts and face the possibility of a prison sentence instead.

Wherever possible, the young people on community service orders will be forced to work in the areas where they have caused trouble, to see something of the distress they have caused and to be taught to pay back the community for what they have done.

Mr John Patten, the Minister of State at the Home Office, said last night: "We want to give far more judicial

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Scots Guards deny threats to Tumbledown hero

By Robin Young

Lt-Col Michael Whiteley, commanding officer of the Scots Guards, dissociated his regiment yesterday from threatening telephone calls to Robert Lawrence, the Falklands war hero, who is the subject of a controversial BBC television play, *Tumbledown*, to be broadcast tomorrow night.

Lt-Col Whiteley has written to Mr Lawrence and to the BBC asking that they should acknowledge the "fictional nature" of one incident in the play, which is described in Mr Lawrence's book, *When the Fighting is Over*.

Mr Lawrence, who won the Military Cross but lost almost half his brain when he was shot by an Argentine sniper on Tumbledown Hill in the last hours of the Falklands campaign, has

decided not to attend a Tumbledown reunion dinner at Hounslow barracks, west London, next month after receiving threats and warnings suggesting that officers of the Scots Guards were angry about his book and the play.

His father, Wing-Commander John Lawrence, co-author of the book, said at the weekend that the threats had frightened his son, who although now married and working as a production assistant in the film industry, was still partially paralysed with 120-square acrylic plate replacing part of his skull.

Lt-Col Whiteley said yesterday: "I do not know who took it upon themselves to speak to Robert Lawrence and relay such a highly malicious and inaccurate report. I can speak on behalf of all officers and men in the Scots Guards in saying that we were

delighted to hear that he was coming to the reunion and was greatly looking forward to seeing him there."

In his letter to the BBC, Lt-Col Whiteley asked for a meeting to discuss an incident in the play in which a young officer, caught in the back-blast of an anti-tank weapon shortly after having his sergeant die in his arms, cries out: "Don't go on. It's too horrific. You'd be better off turning round, and shooting anyone who tried to stop you going back."

Mr Lawrence had been reported as acknowledging that this was one episode which might cause distress. The BBC said yesterday: "Our position is that *Tumbledown* is a play which speaks for itself. We have never suggested that it is a documentary, or a drama-documentary. Lt-Col White-

ley's request is under consideration."

Charles Wood first wrote the screenplay on which *Tumbledown* is based in 1985 after reading a newspaper report about Robert Lawrence and interviewing him. Transmission was postponed last year. According to the BBC, this was for budgetary reasons, although Mr Wood claimed it was because of the general election.

When the BBC announced its intention to screen *Tumbledown* last month, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, warned that the play was likely to cause "grave offence". He said he was "deeply unhappy" with its format.

Mr Wood said the play was "an innocent film about one young man's honest feelings about what happened to him".

The King Size from Dunhill



The fine lettering confirms the fact. London, Paris, New York — or indeed anywhere you travel. Dunhill King Size is renowned for its distinctive quality. Created by master blenders, employing care, patience and infinite skill, Dunhill King Size offers exceptional smoothness.

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LOW TO MIDDLE TAR as defined by H.M. Government
Warning: SMOKING CAN CAUSE FATAL DISEASES
Health Department's Chief Medical Officers

NEWS ROUNDUP

Prince launches ITV's telethon

The Prince of Wales last night launched a 27-hour telethon in aid of British charities. All 15 ITV companies joined forces for what was billed as the biggest and most technically complex charity show ever undertaken by British television.

As patron of the Independent Broadcasting Telethon Trust, which will be the central grant making body, the Prince outlined the aims of the event.

Five priority areas have been designated to receive help from the appeal - children, disability, training and employment, self-help and community groups.

The charity paid £1,000 before the start of the spectacular, hosted by Michael Aspel, after four disabled water skiers, who plan to ski across the English Channel, had had their speed boat stolen.

Union theft inquiry

Scotland Yard last night confirmed that it was investigating the alleged theft of £18,000 from the funds of the National Union of Journalists. Senior NUJ officials will be asked to help. The union, according to Mr Jake Ecclestone, its deputy general secretary, is "on a runaway rush to bankruptcy".

The union executive has said cuts among administrative staff are inevitable unless finances were brought under control. It is understood the investigation centres on money missing from a union bank account used to pay taxi fares and hotel bills for full-time staff.

Housing plan faulted

Government plans to give the poorest council tenants the right to buy homes by linking payments to their rent would distort prices and squeeze young people out of the market, the Institute of Housing said yesterday. The Institute's director, Mr Peter McGuck, said the scheme would spell the end of the housing association movement as well as most local authority housing. It would also create anomalies, with tenants in low-cost housing areas such as the North-west being forced to pay the same as London, he added.

Holiday death sisters

Relatives of two sisters, who were members of the security forces in Northern Ireland, flew to Portugal yesterday after they were found dead in an Algarve holiday apartment on Saturday. Lieutenant Vera Harrow, aged 33, assistant adjutant of the Co Fermanagh Battalion of the Ulster Defence Regiment at St Angelo, near Enniskillen, and Sergeant Sandra Harrow, aged 26, of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, had flown to Faro on Thursday. Both lived at Monea, Co Fermanagh. The results of post-mortem examinations today are expected to show they were asphyxiated by gas heater fumes.

'Cancel Trident' call

Only 11 per cent of people in Britain want the Government to press ahead with full development of the Trident missile system, according to a Marplan poll. The poll, commissioned by Nuclear Weapons Freeze, which is campaigning for measures to "freeze" the production, testing and basing of new nuclear weapons, shows that 33 per cent want the Government to cancel Trident if the US and the Soviet Union cut their long-range strategic weapons by 50 per cent.

Screen test for boy

The boy who lost a fortune when the stock market crashed last year is now being considered for a job as a television financial adviser. Christopher Peach, aged 16, of Darkey Dale, Derbyshire, is to be screen-tested by Channel 4 for its teenage programme *Network 7*. Christopher, whose story was featured on *Network 7* yesterday, could be invited to present a City analysis section on the show if station chiefs are impressed.

Fowler clash with Todd on training

By Tim Jones

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, have clashed over suggestions that Mr Todd has withdrawn support for the Government's training scheme because the hard left has captured the union's national executive committee.

Mr Todd said last night: "This is simply not true and I don't know why Mr Fowler is saying it. My decision was a personal one based on my conviction that the programme is a bad one that will do little for the unemployed".

Mr Fowler said that Mr Todd's resignation as one of the three trade union commissioners on the Manpower Services Commission, now renamed the Training Commission, was not unexpected.

Given the attitude of the executive of the TGWU after their recent election this comes as no great surprise.

The task was now to put the programme into operation, after last Wednesday's conditional acceptance of the scheme by the TUC General Council.

Mr Fowler indicated that he would be writing to the TUC asking it to name a successor to Mr Todd.

Earlier this month, when he addressed the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Mr Fowler said that all three union commissioners, including Mr Todd, had given their full support to the job creation recommendations.

Other big unions including the National Union of Public Employees and the National Association of Teachers, as long ago as 1981.

Sir David Hancock, Permanent Secretary at the department, told the committee earlier this month that he first became aware of the problems

closed that the department received repeated confidential warnings of serious financial mismanagement from well-placed college employees, and from the Association of University Teachers, as long ago as 1981.

Sir David Hancock, Permanent Secretary at the department, told the committee earlier this month that he first became aware of the problems

BBC fears Commons on TV may be a 'turn-off'

By Richard Evans, Media Editor
Televising the Commons could be a "turn-off" for some viewers and regional coverage of MPs' activities will suffer unless broadcasters are provided with adequate studio facilities near Parliament, according to BBC chiefs.

The warning comes as a select committee of MPs appears to be dithering over when the six-month experiment to allow TV cameras into the Commons should start - and who should be awarded the televising contract.

BBC and ITN have submitted joint proposals for covering the Commons, along with several leading independent production companies. They are battling to win the contract to be in charge of the remote control cameras in the chamber which will provide a "clean feed" of proceedings.

The BBC, together with the

Mr Bruce Gyngell, managing director of TV-am, returned to the studios of the breakfast time television station for the first time yesterday, since suffering a serious heart attack 10 weeks ago and said: "I am feeling fine".

After meeting presenter David Frost and American evangelist preacher Billy Graham, he took time off to say that his illness was brought on by the controversy

independents, say this can be done from a small control room located near the chamber, with a maximum of 12 staff at peak times.

But the "clean feed" is, in practice, no more than a verbatim record of the Commons on film - a televised *Hansard* - and will provide only the raw material.

Senior BBC executives insist that whoever wins the "clean feed"

surrounding a secret Saudi Arabian stake in TV-am - and his own ego. Although Mr Gyngell, aged 58, had worked for 114 days without taking a day off, he does not believe his workaholic during the TV-am strike was responsible.

"I think the biggest stress and strain came in a short period of time from the whole Al Bilad situation, involving the Saudi Arabian shareholding. The thought it could contract, they will still require room near the Commons to turn such material into viewable programmes and news items. In particular they want nearby facilities for interviewing MPs and space for about 72 editorial and technical staff.

While it would be technically possible to feed the raw Commons coverage to studios several miles away, programmes would "suffer

put our franchise in jeopardy...that was it."

Mr Timothy Aikhen, resigned as TV-am chairman, and his cousin, Mr Jonathan Aikhen, quit as a director.

Mr Gyngell, who led from the front when TV-am's management-run service began last November, added: "I also had a feeling of immortality. I suppose the ego gets in the way."

badly editorially", according to Miss Margaret Douglas, the BBC's chief political adviser.

"Journalists would not be able to brief themselves properly on the background to what was going on. They would not be able to talk to MPs and MPs would not be able to give interviews as easily or take part in discussions following up comments they have made.

"Broadcasters have always said, in the same way as newspapers, that if they are to cover Parliament properly they need to have journalists on the spot."

Mr Ian Hargreaves, managing editor of BBC news and current affairs, said regional programmes would be particularly affected if journalists were based some distance from the Commons. The programmes would ultimately appeal to fewer people.

Mr Ron Neil, deputy director of BBC news and current affairs, added: "I know that accommodation in that part of the world is an enormous headache. But we are not going to be at our best if we have a split and disjointed operation."

The BBC is seeking 7,500 sq ft of accommodation and has suggested putting temporary buildings on Speaker's Green or even hiring a barge to be moored on the Thames.

What is wrong with wanting the best, demands Thatcher

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher, who was interviewed by the magazine long before her speech to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the religious beliefs underlying her politics, insisted that the Government was creating an "opportunity society".

"I get fed up to the back teeth when I hear some people say that wanting to do better for your family as a result of your own work and earnings is materialistic", the Prime Minister says.

"I say: Nonsense! What is wrong with wanting to give your family a better start than you had in life and a better home with better facilities?"

"What is wrong with wanting to have enough to enable them to have private music lessons, to take them abroad, to see that they have better clothes and better food?"

In an interview published in *Woman* magazine, Mrs Thatcher says: "Riches are not money - or, let me say, not only money. The greatest riches of all are a good family, which you can get in all income groups, and a good education. Those are far more important than being born into a family which has a good deal of money."

She and the six other sisters who took part swapped their habits and wimples for jodhpurs and safety hats for the

want to have friends, then you must be a friend. Always."

But despite her subscription to a number of Victorian slogans Mrs Thatcher does not accept that school days are the best days of your life. "I have never actually believed that, ever. I think that your capacity to deal with the worries you have then is very much less."

"If anything went wrong I used to worry and worry. I just enjoyed the enlargement of freedom that we got after one went out into life with one's own job."

Mrs Thatcher paid tribute to her "marvellous, completely rounded education" which taught her that "before you can think, you have got to have some knowledge and facts to think with".

Violence, truancy and indiscipline were making it extremely difficult for teachers to teach in some schools and she understood their problems.

One answer might be a higher teacher/pupil ratio and smaller schools "which is one reason why I have always wanted an alternative to big comprehensive schools - although there is no reason why you should not have small comprehensive schools."

Epilogue to twin Epistles

By Alan Hamilton

Occasional bursts of small-arms fire are still breaking out on the High Moral Ground the week after the delivery of St Margaret's First Epistle to the Caledonians and her Second Epistle to the Conservatives.

Mrs Thatcher having quoted John Wesley and St Paul, it is the evangelicals who are now coming under sporadic attack.

The first victim is the Rev David Horner, priest-in-charge at St Paul and St Peter's, Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire, the local church for the Prime Minister's weekend home at Chequers.

Mr Horner has been told by the Bishop of Oxford that his licence to preach there is being withdrawn, and that he will have to leave his post next April.

His departure comes after some parishioners had complained that his style was too narrow in its fundamentalism that he was unable to work

with his fellow priests. Mr Reg Maling, a member of the parochial church council, said yesterday: "Mrs Thatcher has had a very restricted view of the doctrinal teaching of the Church of England. The church should not be sniping at her when they have served her so badly in her Chequers parish priest."

Mr Horner, aged 57, who has worked in the parish for 11 years, said yesterday that he was undoubtedly an evangelical but denied that he preached either politics or brimstone.

The Church of England establishment, Mr Horner said, had moved away from high church towards the middle ground. "It is largely liberalism that now holds the floor, and that means they are unsure of their doctrine."

The second victim is Mr Robin Catford, the Prime Minister's appointments secretary and ecclesiastical secretary to the Lord Chancellor,

who was largely responsible for drafting Mrs Thatcher's sermon to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr Catford, an active member of his local parish church, All Saints at Lindfield, Sussex, has been criticized by other parishioners because he is associated with proposals to redesign the interior of the church and place the altar in the middle.

Opponents of the plan claim that Mr Catford, another evangelical, is turning the church into little more than a theatre, with services enlivened by mime shows, clapping and dancing in the aisles, not to mention moving the altar from its hallowed traditional position at the east end of the building.

Mr Catford admitted yesterday that All Saints had a long-standing evangelical tradition, but that plans for redesigning the interior were simply an attempt to provide more seating.

Nun's devil of a ride



Sister Patrick McDonnell with her mount Devil's Bit before the off yesterday in a charity horse race at Trillick, 30 miles from Dublin.

race, but the nuns in the 8,000 crowd were in their formal dress. Sister Patrick came into the final straight neck and neck with Sister Ann Neylon on Sweet Divine. There were some calls for a stewards' inquiry after Sweet Divine

pipped Devil's Bit at the post. Sister Patrick, though, lost with good grace. "I most certainly wasn't holding an objection. Devil's Bit was beaten fair and square", she said.

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Chess prodigy in sharp exchange

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Britain's latest chess prodigy adjourned with a big advantage over Larry Evans, the American grandmaster, in the second round of the Watson Farley and Williams chess challenge in the City of London.

Matthew Sadler, aged 14, the youngest player in the tournament, figured in a sharp clash with Evans, aged 56, the oldest and one of the most experienced players.

Evans, once an aide to Bobby Fischer the former world champion, struggled from an early stage against the Rochester, Kent, teenager.

The game was halted with Sadler holding a rook for Evans's knight. The American's situation is considered hopeless.

In another important second-round result, Susan Arkell, Britain's only professional woman chess player, made progress in her attempt to become the nation's first woman chess grandmaster by inflicting a severe defeat on Jon Levitt, the international grandmaster.

In other results from round two, Fedorovitch of the US beat Norwood, Hebden drew with Keith Arkell, Hodgson drew with Westervelt of Finland, King adjourned against Motwani of Scotland. All players are English unless otherwise stated.

In Amsterdam, Gary Kasparov, the reigning world champion, recorded the most

important tournament win of his career in the European Options Exchange tournament.

The competition was ranked officially as the highest-rated tournament in the history of chess. Kasparov took the title with a margin of two-and-a-half points ahead of his closest rival.

That is a big margin in any chess contest. Kasparov's achievement in scoring a 75 per cent success rate in a tournament containing the world's top three ranked players is considered a little short of miraculous.

Amsterdam was also regarded as the unofficial tie breaker after last year's drawn world championship in Seville between Kasparov and Karpov.

Kasparov has passed this new test of strength against Karpov with flying colours, utterly dominating the former in overall score and in individual games.

Final scores showed Kasparov gaining nine points from a maximum of 12, Karpov on six-and-a-half points, Jan Timman, of The Netherlands, on five-and-a-half points and John van der Wiel, also of The Netherlands, on three points.

Grandmasters described Kasparov's victory as a "marvel of technique". Karpov's decisive error in the fourth and final game against Kasparov came on move 22 when he should have recaptured with the knight instead of the pawn.

Tougher work for offenders

Continued from page 1

oversight to persuade the sentences that community service orders are genuinely a tough and demanding alternative to prison, which in many areas they already are.

"As for the offenders, we are determined to make them realize that they have damaged something. We want to create a link between the offenders and the community they have harmed and make them put right the damage".

Mr Patten described a greater emphasis on the link between the criminal and the community he has damaged as the "missing link" in the criminal justice system.

Under the new regulations everyone serving a community service order will have to do some "group placement" task involving physical labour. However, groups will not actually be made deliberately identifiable and paraded as "chain gangs".

In many cases they will have to clean up the graffiti and mess caused by others rather than their own. Where they cannot be drafted into repairing the damage they have caused personally there will be efforts to involve them in the same neighbourhood.

Ministers are anxious to develop non-custodial sentences both because of the overcrowding problem in Britain's bugging jails and because prison tends to act as an academy for young criminals who enter after a minor offence and go out equipped and minded by the contacts they have made to commit worse crimes.

While it may cost as little as £13 per week for each of the 35,000 or so involved in a year in community service orders it costs upwards of £250 a week to keep them in prison.

This week's moves will be followed by a Green Paper on Punishment in the Community before the Commons summer recess. This will include plans for the imposition of curfews on offenders.

© In a message to the Association of Conservative Graduates today Mr Patten urged the British people to "grub up the roots" of violent crime.

Audit office investigates university bankruptcy

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

The National Audit Office is to investigate why the Department of Education and Science failed to prevent a slide towards bankruptcy and mass redundancies at University College, Cardiff.

The investigation has been demanded by MPs on the Commons public accounts committee, who have dis-

closed that the department received repeated confidential warnings of serious financial mismanagement from well-placed college employees, and from the Association of University Teachers, as long ago as 1981.

Sir David Hancock, Permanent Secretary at the department, told the committee earlier this month that he first became aware of the problems

at the college in late 1984 when the annual accounts showed a deficit of £1.8 million.

He took no action until the following year's accounts showed a further £1.5 million deficit. He ordered the college to balance its books and to commission a review by independent accountants.

By 1986, when the college's finances were clearly "out of

control" and his demands had not been met, he stopped the college's grant and put in a new management team.

A quarter of the staff were shed and a £10 million package put together to bail the college out. Sir David admitted the college authorities had acted "incompetently and negligently".

The NAO is also to investigate the financial affairs of Aberdeen University, which is

facing serious difficulties, though not on the scale of University College Cardiff.

Some 116 professional chairs at universities have been abolished or left vacant since 1981, higher education lobbyists say in unpublished surveys. They blame spending cutbacks. The Government said yesterday the shortfall was because of reconstruction and reorganization.

For a country whose economy is in such chronic disrepair it seems embarrassingly apt that the highest paid state official in the Irish republic is a debt collector.

The people of Ireland appeared surprised. Their most expensive functionary is not the Taoiseach, Mr Charles Haughey, nor is it the most senior member of the judiciary, Chief Justice Finlay. Each earns a mere £52,000 a year.

Last year, the *Irish Times* has disclosed, the Dublin City Sheriff, Mr Michael Hayes, earned more than £400,000. Mr Hayes, along with the Dublin County Sheriff and their counterparts in Cork, is among other things, an impounder of debtors' goods. Under laws dating to the last century he is entitled to a "poundage" of 2½ per cent on everything he recovers on behalf of the courts.

Mr Hayes has held the post since 1955 - and modestly lucrative he has always found the system. "It's a great

idea. What other view would I take?" he said disarmingly from his unassuming little office in Upper Fowles Street.

More recently, the Inland Revenue has decided that Mr Hayes's skills could be used to their benefit in a country where non-payment of taxes is a substantial problem for the government.

Last year Mr Hayes and his county colleague, Mr John Fitzpatrick, raised £26.5 million in unpaid taxes in addition to what they collected in civil debts. Then, it was calculated, Mr Hayes last year earned £439,500 and Mr Fitzpatrick £225,300.

Mr Hayes has declined to talk to *Irish* newspapers, but spoke to *The Times*, which he deemed the representative of a culture with a healthier attitude towards money-making.

"Ireland is a small society", Mr Hayes said. "Here, if somebody gets paid more than you do the thing to do is complain that the other man gets too much. Things are different in England. But certainly the government here is not complaining.

The more I make, the more they make, and this is money which they wouldn't otherwise see at all."

"Of course I have an incentive to make as much as I can. But for the state it is extra cash at no cost. It has no overheads, no office to run, no staff to pay, and no risk if the wrong staff is imposed."

So successful has Mr Hayes's efforts been that the government has set up 12 special tax collection sheriffs throughout the country.

Some of the country sheriffs have even been claiming poundage on goods which they did not actually seize. Mr Hayes said: "Indeed, we save the government a lot of money which cannot be directly attributed to us. When we seize goods somewhere it is a powerful incentive for everyone else around to pay up."

When critics dub the sheriffs bounty-hunters, Mr Hayes's response is typically robust: "People are just complaining because they don't like being made to pay taxes. If I make a lot of money out of it, that's tough."

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Dublin's sheriff is unashamedly rich

By Paul Valley

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Solicitor's check on handwriting led to soccer case collapse

By Andrew Morgan

A legal gamble and the perceptive eyes of a barrister and a woman solicitor with barely three years' experience were behind the collapse of the three multi-million pound investigations into alleged hooliganism by supporters of three London football clubs.

Mr Marks Moore, the barrister, conferred with Miss Theresa Brennan, aged 28, after he became suspicious of police logs when studying photocopies given to defence lawyers during the trial of West Ham supporters after the Metropolitan Police investigation, "Own Goal".

However, their investigation appeared to have reached a dead end when the court granted only limited legal aid to pursue the investigation by handwriting experts into the entries in the police logs.

"We decided we had to take the gamble. It could have cost a lot of money had we lost, but we believed the risk had to be taken. Fortunately, it paid off," Miss Brennan said yesterday.

Mr Moore's doubts about the evidence had grown as the trial progressed and he cross-examined the officers. Miss Brennan brought in Mr Peter Baxter, a retired Home Office forensic scientist, in mid-trial on March 18. He suggested that not all the pages had been written at the same time, as the police had claimed throughout.

The Own Goal trial collapsed on May 10 and Miss Brennan is in no doubt that their detective work had a direct bearing on the collapse of the concurrent trial, involving Chelsea supporters and stemming from operation "Full Time".

Their tenacity was also probably behind the collapse of the trial last week at Southwark Crown Court involving Millwall fans, evolving from operation "Dirty Den". The collapse of

the trials is being investigated by the police.

Miss Brennan said: "I am confident that if we had not called in handwriting experts, then our trial at Southwark would not have collapsed and neither would Chelsea or Millwall, where the prosecution had clearly misapprehended the logs".

Miss Brennan, a former student of Exeter University, was representing Peter Dickey, aged 22, from Harlow, Essex. She is considering applying for damages for him. Mr Dickey was one of 11 defendants in the Own Goal trial and was charged with conspiracy. The prosecution is to pay costs, totalling hundreds of thousands of pounds, in all three cases.

Miss Brennan said that suspicions were first raised over small details, such as the number of staple marks on a photocopied sheet. Handwriting also appeared to "flow" too easily for documents written immediately after events from notes on cigarette packets and programmes. There were no crossings-out and it seemed too smart.

Miss Brennan took on the case last September when she



Miss Brennan sharp eye for details on police log.

arrived at the London firm, T.V. Edwards. Evidence for the Own Goal trial formed 1,000 typed pages, with half coming from officers involved.

"The problem we had all the way through was gaining access to the original logs. I wrote to the Crown Prosecution Service asking to see photo-copies of the logs and there was a lot of correspondence and many phone calls not returned. Then, I was told that if I wanted them I would have to make an application to the court."

The judge made the order but the CPS appeared to stall. After a further application, the documents were released on January 19. "But we only had access to the logs less than a fortnight before the trial started."

Mr Moore spent hours poring over the photocopies of the logs. Miss Brennan said: "It seemed that these were not the authentic documents the police purported them to be."

Mr Baxter, from Tilehurst, in Reading, was instructed well into the trial. Applications were made to enable legal aid to be granted to cover some of the logs' analysis, but the judge allowed it only for some of the documents.

"Had the trial not collapsed, then Mr Dickey would have had to foot the bill for some of the analysis of the logs, which could have run into thousands of pounds."

Scores of logs, compiled from each of the officers for each match, were sent off. Electronic tests showed that pressure marks from a pen on the pages were inconsistent, showing they had not been written at the same time.

Mr Baxter was not called as a witness but his report was given to the prosecution and, after making its own inquiries, it decided to drop the case.

Photographs, page 30

Riot fans dealt with swiftly, say police

By David Sapsted

Criticism by Chelsea Football Club that police mishandled the riot at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, an incident which sounded the final death-knell of English soccer's hopes of an early return to Europe, was rejected by Scotland Yard yesterday.

"The sport's continuing problems with hooligans were worsened by a disclosure by Swiss police last night that they were investigating clashes between supporters after the Switzerland-England international in Lausanne, also staged on Saturday."

In London, Mr Paul Condon, the Metropolitan Police deputy assistant commissioner, responded to criticism from Mr Ken Bates, the Chelsea chairman, by emphasizing that it was only a "swift and professional" police response that prevented even more serious trouble at the match at which Chelsea supporters broke on to the pitch and stoned visiting Middlesbrough fans.

"We reject Mr Bates's criticism completely. It is in everyone's interest that the serious problem of football hooliganism be dealt with in a constructive fashion", Mr Condon said.

Mr Bates had claimed: "We are the second highest paid players to police in the country. I think we are entitled to service."

The centre of the controversy over policing the match appeared to be over who was responsible for the perimeter fence around the pitch.

Although Mr Bates disputed that was the club's concern, the Department of the Environment confirmed the police view last night that Chelsea was responsible.

Chief Inspector Michael Schuck, who co-ordinated the police operation for Saturday's match, is urging that clubs be made to pay the full cost of policing fixtures and provide their own security guards to marshal crowds.

Everest conquerors reunited



By Ronald Farrer

With the sun shining on Snowdon yesterday, a scattering of walking sticks was produced to help legs that were not as strong as they used to be. But the old urge to feel steep ground under stout boots was clearly as alive as ever. The climbers were none other than Sir Edmund Hillary, left, and Lord Hunt, the men who spearheaded the first successful assault on Everest.

Back at base camp - the Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel in North Wales - there was a reunion of more eminent grey heads: executives, administrators, academics, diplomats, authors and specialists in medicine, all of whom joined in that pioneering expedition in 1953.

Their signatures are preserved on the ceiling of the Everest Room where many other British expeditions to distant mountain ranges have been planned.

Lord Hunt, aged 77, leader of the attempt whose success was announced on Coronation Day, said he felt neutral about reunions but happy that there should be such a spontaneous urge to get together every once in a while.

Sir Edmund Hillary, aged 69, who reached the summit with Tenzing Norgay, thought that there were still some great routes to be climbed on the mountain, including the north-east ridge which is about to be attempted again by a British expedition. He regretted that his gimmicky had crept on to the lonely summit, in particular the joint "friendship" expedition by climbers from Nepal, China and Japan which transmitted live television from the summit.

Sir Edmund, an amiable, bear-sized man who is now New Zealand High Commissioner in India, keeps his long-standing links with the Sherpa people of Nepal, to whom he has an everlasting sense of gratitude. Jan Morris, who, as James Morris, secretly signalled the news of the triumph back to The Times in London, was surprised that newspapers should still take such an interest in the old conquest. Chris Briggs, landlord of the Pen-y-Gwryd for more than 35 years, thought that, although heads might be getting a bit greyer, the Everesters were largely unchanged by the years.

The legacy of the conquest 35 years on

has been an inspiration to the next generation of mountaineers and secured Everest as a thoroughly "British" summit, even though it was a New Zealander and a Nepalese who first reached the top.

Since the days when the first Everesters were national heroes, mountaineering has changed radically and divided into specialist sports of rock-climbing, ice-climbing and small, self-reliant teams of half-a-dozen climbers who disdain the use of oxygen cylinders that brought Hillary and Tenzing wheezing to the summit of Everest.

Their way up Everest may now be classed as the "yak route" or the easy way, but it did not feel like that at the time and the men who went on to develop so many distinguished careers outside mountaineering hold keenly to their memories and camaraderie.

"That being said, just about the only subject we hardly touched on this weekend was, oddly enough, Everest. We have probably said all that there is to say to one another on that subject", Lord Hunt said.

(Photograph: Barry Greenwood)

Witness will be at inquest

Mrs Carmen Proetta, a witness to the shooting of Gibraltar of IRA terrorists Mairead Farrell, Dan McCann and Sean Savage by SAS men, said last night she was furious at reports that she would not attend the inquest.

"That is rubbish," she told The Times. "I will be at the inquest because I am a person with morals. I will go because

from the start I have maintained that I have seen something which happened. That is the truth. And with no intention of doing anyone any harm, I will go and say what I have seen."

Mrs Proetta has repeatedly told journalists and stated on the This Week documentary Death on the Rock that she saw McCann put his hands up

in surrender and was shot. She also suggested that as many as six other witnesses saw what she saw.

She said that no one in Gibraltar had stood up for her publicly when she had been "maligned" by some British newspapers. She said that suggested there might have been an attempt to cover up her evidence.

Search goes on for killers of two girls

Police investigating the murders of two girls less than 30 miles apart were questioning a man yesterday.

They said however that there was no suggestion that the killings were connected. Detectives in Nottinghamshire confirmed that a man was helping with inquiries into the death of Donna Smith, aged 13, whose body was discovered near her

school at Newark, Nottinghamshire, last night. The body was found after a search had been launched when she went missing and her trainer-type shoes were discovered. She was last seen on Friday night by friends at a local youth club discotheque at Scone Hill School 500 yards from her home in Devon Road, Newark.

The body of Suzanne Ed-

wards, aged 16, was discovered in the passageway between two terraced cottages in the village of Giltbrook, near Eastwood, Nottinghamshire.

She had been visiting her grandmother's home to water the plants and it is believed she met her killer as she left the cottage on Saturday afternoon.

Police said yesterday that

she had been staying with her married sister while her parents and grandmother were away on holiday.

Both girls were said to have been strangled. Det Chief Supt John Hopley, head of Nottinghamshire CID, said that although there appeared to be some similarities, there was no suggestion that the killings were linked. Neither girl had been sexually assaulted.

Portfolio

Mrs V. Walker, of Soho, central London, picked up an £8,000 Bank holiday bonus at the weekend by winning outright the weekly payout in The Times Portfolio.

The Portfolio Accumulator has increased to £54,000. There is no game today because of the Bank holiday. It will resume tomorrow.

Orchestra co-leader leaves

By Andrew Billen

The uneasy joint leadership of the Philharmonia, one of London's international orchestras, is to end with the departure of Mr Peter Thomas to become first violin of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.

His resignation coincides with the Philharmonia's decision last week to appoint Mr Bradley Crickwell sole leader of the orchestra.

Mr Crickwell joined the orchestra as co-leader last year from the Northern Symphony in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr David Whetton, managing director of the Philharmonia, said yesterday that Mr Giuseppe Sinopoli, the artistic director, and the council had appointed Mr Crickwell leader, knowing that Mr Thomas was negotiating with the Birmingham orchestra.

He said: "All the discussions were perfectly amicable but as a way of setting stylistic standards the co-leadership was not ideal."

"I think Peter felt that his future was as sole leader of Birmingham and this coincided with our own decision to revert to having a sole leader."

DIY stores open in secret

By Rosemary Unsworth, Retail Affairs Correspondent

A fresh challenge is being mounted against the Sunday trading laws as DIY stores do not publicize their decision to open, for fear of prosecution.

Many shoppers anxious to get to work about the home yesterday could discover whether their local DIY store was open only by visiting it.

Several shops now flout the law supposed to prevent them from opening on the Sabbath. Although they risk prosecution under the shops Act, local authorities vary their application of the law, so many consider it an acceptable risk.

The defeat of a Government-sponsored Bill to regulate Sunday trading two years ago has not stopped supporters from renewing its

attack on the law. A new pro-Sunday trading campaign is being set up under Sir Basil Feldman, a former vice-chairman of the Conservative Party.

He has been joined by Mr Roger Boaden, a former executive at Conservative Central Office who becomes a full-time director.

Woolworth and Ladbroke have agreed to commit £1 million to the cause, and Tesco and the Storehouse group are also backing the campaign, which also hopes to attract support from non-retail leisure and travel companies.

B&Q, part of Woolworth Holdings, which opens just under half its 180 stores in

England and Wales illegally on Sunday, is one group unwilling to say which stores are open, for fear that the anti-Sunday trading lobby will then report them. It does not advertise which stores are open, but a telephone call establishes trading hours.

European law may provide the answer. B&Q is taking three cases against it to the European Court of Justice. The cases, which have been adjourned by different English courts to Luxembourg, turn on whether the company may be prevented from selling imported EEC goods on Sundays.

The premise is that European law supersedes English law.

Freud Bacon portrait stolen

By Andrew McSwan

An important work by Lucian Freud has been stolen from the National Gallery in West Berlin while on loan from the Tate Gallery in London.

The painting, "Portrait of Francis Bacon", is considered unique in that it links two of the best known names of contemporary art, depicting Bacon as a young man.

An official of the Tate,

which acquired the work in 1952, said yesterday: "We are very concerned". Police in West Berlin said it disappeared on Friday afternoon and might have been missing for three hours before its loss was reported.

The painting, which was taken from its frame, was not connected to the Berlin National Gallery's alarm system. Art works loaned by the

Tate are subject to rigorous security rules, including an insistence on 24-hour investigation.

The portrait measures 7in by 5in and is filled by Francis Bacon's face. It formed part of a British travelling art exhibition organized by the British Council. It was near the end of its tour in West Berlin after stops in Washington, Paris and London.

Holiday joy of watching people work

By David Smith

On Bank holidays the enterprise culture takes a back seat. Industry and commerce give way to more frivolous pleasures, and the nearest most people get to an assembly line is steaming in the traffic queue on the motorway.

If a new push from the Government is successful, it could all be different. Out with huddles and spades and the rest of the normal holiday paraphernalia. On with safety goggles, helmets and protective clothing.

If it is Whitsun, it must be time to take a look around a welding shop. This looks to be one government initiative that cannot fail. It neatly takes advantage of the fact that there can be few things more relaxing than watching other people at work.

Mr John Lee, the minister for tourism within the Department of Employment, wants to achieve the twin benefits of boosting enterprise and spreading tourism to parts of the country where it would

not normally reach, by encouraging firms to put themselves on show more.

"People relish the idea of seeing industry at work", he said. "Industrial tourism has existed for many years. From the ceramics, glassware and distillery industries have done much to encourage visitors, and British Nuclear Fuels last year attracted 100,000 visitors to its Sellafield plant."

Mr Lee cited examples of small manufacturers which have set up visitor centres, including Cumberland Pottery at Keswick, and Hardy's Fishing Tackle at Alnwick, Northumberland. Coventry City Council has launched an initiative to attract visitors to local companies. Participants include Massey Ferguson, the Coventry Evening Telegraph, Coventry Silvercraft, Car Bodies and Peugeot Talbot. The Central Electricity Generating Board plans to open 16 of its plants to visitors on certain weekends and Cheshire County Council is repeat-

ing last year's successful series of industrial tours.

Mr Lee said: "An expansion of modern industrial tourism would not only add a whole new dimension to our burgeoning £12 billion a year tourist industry, it would also have two other advantages - one geographical and the other educational. With more of our industry and commerce situated in the regions away from traditional tourist towns we would be helping to 'spread' tourism. Secondly, by helping more people to see the inner workings of British industry we would be helping to break down the barriers of prejudice. It could give us an entirely new meaning to the expression 'working holiday'."

"A special Confederation of British Industry conference on industrial tourism is planned for September 15, and the English Tourist Board is able to provide both advice and cash help for companies considering setting up visitor centres."

THE TRUTH ABOUT ADVERTISING.

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Have you ever wondered how the admen go about their amazing business?

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The Manipulators is his first foray into fiction, and is the first novel about advertising to be published for over 30 years.

"Over the last decade advertising has grown into an ever more important influence in society", he says, "widening its coverage from simply selling soap-powders into politics, into social issues like drugs and Aids, into privatization and charities.

Nobody but a dedicated hermit can avoid it - yet very few people understand how it works, or know anything about the comparatively small, tight-knit group of people who make it happen.

"One reason they don't know is that most of what goes on is commercially secret, and so cannot be published. That's why, to tell the truth, I had to make it fiction."

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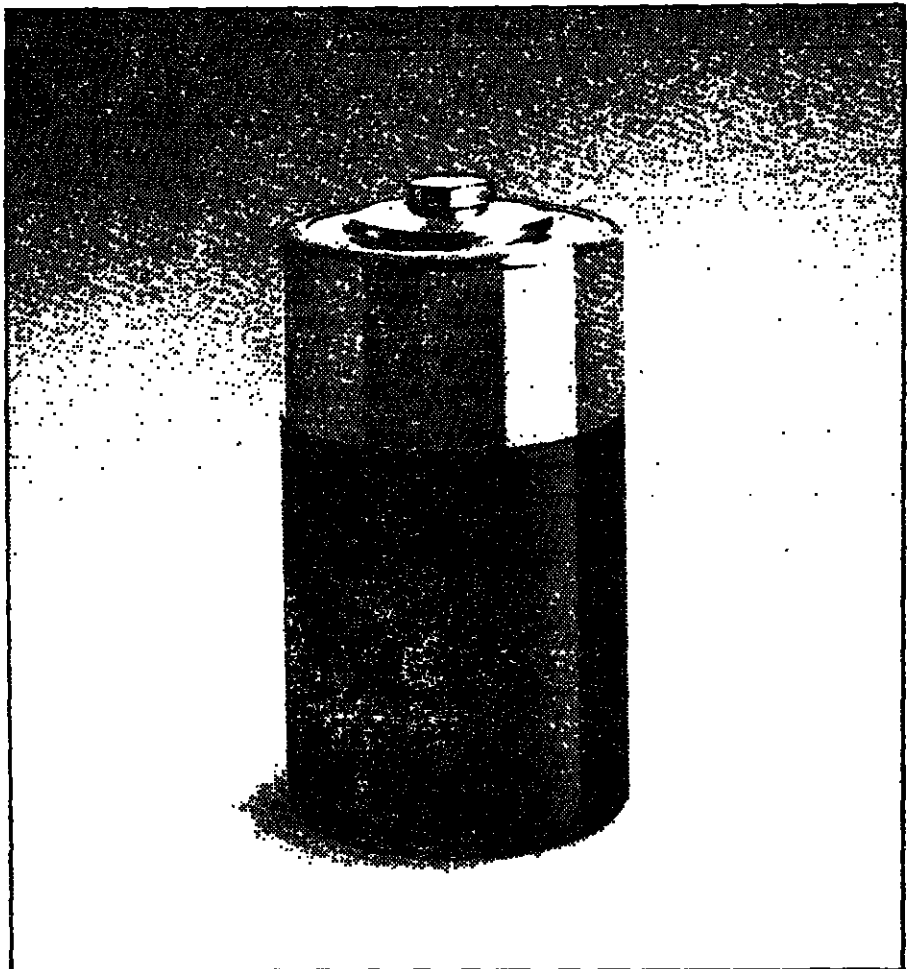
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Suspected terrorist wanted by RUC sent to open prison

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A man wanted by the RUC for alleged terrorist offences in Belfast was sent to Ford open prison, near Arundel, West Sussex, the jail's board of visitors disclosed in its annual report today.

The prisoner, who was convicted of armed robberies in Bognor Regis, absconded after two days, but has since been recaptured, the report says.

The board says it is concerned that many men were being sent to Ford who were quite unsuitable for open conditions. Several allegations of potentially dangerous and untrustworthy prisoners, coupled with reduced numbers of staff, had created a continuing threat at Ford.

The board says: "Our many efforts to persuade the Prison Department to take some effective action seem to have been ignored."

Open prison is intended for inmates who can be trusted not to abscond or, if they do, to pose no threat to local people, the board says. More than 23,000 inmates in Britain's prisons have been convicted for offences other than violence or drugs. It is mainly from those that the selection should be made for the 3,500 places in open prisons.

Yet at the last count 180 men - nearly half the Ford's population - were serving a sentence for convictions for violence or drug offences. About 30 life sentence prisoners, all convicted for murder, had been received.

The report says: "We were ordered - despite our objections - to take a violent prisoner who had been on 46 governor's reports for offences in prison, and had lost 153 days' remission. He had been removed from two closed prisons as a failure there. He absconded after two weeks.

"One of our life sentence

men absconded and attacked a local police officer with a brick, giving him a nasty injury."

Several batches of unsuitable transfers had to be returned to closed prisons. About 137 men (10 per cent) were returned during the year.

Most men at Ford are well behaved and cause no trouble, the board says. Most misbehaviour is for minor breaches of rules.

It adds, however: "A few dangerous and disruptive men create a toxic mix which is bad for morale, unfair to prison officers and a potential danger to the community."

The board complains at the absence of information about the records of prisoners being allocated to Ford. Of those at Ford in August 1987, 111 had been allocated without any record of their previous convictions, so no proper assessment of their suitability and trustworthiness could be made.

Mr Antony Fletcher, board chairman, has protested to Mr Douglas Hogg, Home Office minister responsible for prisons, and sought assurances about staffing levels and the need to be sure that men sent to Ford are suitable for open conditions.

Mr Fletcher says: "I had a full opportunity to explain our grave problems to the minister, but he did not agree to any of the proposals I made, so the meeting has not really solved anything, and serious trouble at Ford remains a daily possibility."

Understanding has created intolerable difficulties for prison officers, the board says. There are only 35 main grade officers to provide care and control for the prison's 568 inmates. That is 10 fewer than the Prison Department itself said were needed.

There are special difficulties at weekends, when only nine officers are available for each shift, the board says.

Mr Hogg said: "The safety of the public is the Prison Department's primary concern in allocating inmates to open prisons. No prisoner is sent to open conditions unless he is deemed suitable. The allocation of prisoners to all open establishments is closely monitored."

Fewer than one in 20 inmates absconded, which was small when judged against the number of receptions at Ford each year.

The governor had the discretion to return to more secure conditions those inmates who he felt, after a period of assessment, did not meet the criteria for an open prison, Mr Hogg said.

© The board of visitors at Ashford Remand Centre, west London, which is being repaired, says that too much responsibility for the transfer of staff and inmates to Feltham, west London, was delegated to local management.

"Such have been the pressures that not one but two governors, Mr Stephen Pryor and Mr David Wickham, have suffered significant health problems which forced both to relinquish their posts."

Mr Fletcher says: "More than 400 people have been detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act this year, according to figures from the Northern Ireland Office."

Of those 85 were later charged with criminal offences. More than 300 of those detained were held for less than 48 hours. Last year 1,459 people, a record number, were detained under the Act.

Twenty-two individuals are now excluded from entering mainland Britain.

Aga Khan reflects on Derby day double



Off duty: the Aga Khan considering the pleasures of horse-racing with his young son, Shayan, at his home near Chantilly, outside Paris, as he prepares to field a powerful duo in the Derby at Epsom on Wednesday.

His 2,000 Guineas winner Doyoun is now a confirmed runner after some doubt about the mile and a half course and will be carrying the Aga Khan's first colours. Kalyasi, winner of the recent Lingfield Derby trial, will be carrying the colours of the late Prince Aly Khan, the Aga Khan's father.

The Aga Khan, aged 52, who has a training establishment at Chantilly, spent time over the weekend relaxing before battle commences.

Of his love for the bloodstock business and racing his thoroughbred, he said: "It's one of those activities that, the moment you think you've got it right, it proves you wrong."

I'm happy that it seems to be giving me consistent results, and in an activity where you are breeding your own stock, consistency of results is a critical factor to your survival.

"I am not buying other people's stock. I don't go in and buy yearlings in the market. I breed everything that I race."

His Highness (close friends call him K) settled with his feet up on a stool in his study. "If you are going to ask me who is going to win the Derby, I can't tell you," he said. The man who has won the Derby with Shergar in 1981 and Sharastani in 1986, talked about his chances this year. "I have two Derby hopefuls. Doyoun is now a confirmed runner, and based on his work and his physical development since winning the 2,000 Guineas we feel there is every justification to run him over one and a half miles. Both

the trainer Michael Stoute, who trained by two previous Derby winners, and jockey Walter Swinburn are confident that he will do well."

The Aga Khan said of his other runner Kalyasi: "I wouldn't run him unless I thought he had a genuine chance of being close up there. I'm not going to say that he dominates in any way his generation in the way Shergar did, but up to now he's done everything right. He has the right type of character."

The loss of Shergar, kidnapped in 1983, alarmed the bloodstock industry. Asked if another Derby success would help to erase the memory of the incident, he said: "That's an awful lot to ask for. I've had two Derby wins already. Put it this way, I think there are certain things that mark you in life, and that hurt, but you cannot turn away from an activity because of that. That

Shergar episode was one of those things without any doubt. It hurt me very badly and all the people who were involved with him," he said with sadness in his voice.

When not involved with bloodstock, or his many other business interests, the Aga Khan confesses that his abiding passion is skiing. "It's my main hobby. I ski anywhere I can find good snow."

He added: "It's one of the few sports where you cannot think of work. They are totally incompatible. If you do, you break your neck."

On Wednesday, the Aga Khan will not be thinking about anything else but his two runners in the race that will be watched by millions. Win or lose, the Aga Khan's relentless enthusiasm for racing will not falter. (Report and photograph by Stephen Markeson)

Brain scan yields clue to autism

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Scientists have taken a "major step" in understanding autism, the condition in children who seem to be cut off from the rest of the world.

The children appear to experience normal sensations, but have little perception. In many cases their potential intelligence is believed to be high.

Research, including measurements of the brainwave patterns, has suggested that incorrect "wiring" of certain parts of the brain occurred in the development of the baby.

In the new findings, a research team used the latest method of obtaining images of the brain by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) scanning to compare a group of autistic children with a group of normal subjects.

The findings of the US study, published in the latest issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*, suggest that brain damage occurs before birth, perhaps from exposure to a virus or chemical, preventing the brain from developing properly.

The research team, led by Dr Eric Courchesne, a neuroscientist, found abnormalities in parts of the cerebellum, the smallest part of the brain, known as the vermal lobules VI and VII. The children with autism had significantly smaller lobules than normal.

Partnership initiative begins to show results

The Government's "Action for Cities" breakfasts, aimed at encouraging businessmen to help in the regeneration of their communities, are beginning to pay off.

They were launched seven weeks ago when 250 businessmen in the North-east were addressed by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the minister who is co-ordinating the inner cities programme, and Mr John Cope, Minister for Employment.

Mr Clarke told them to contact the local city action team for help and officials say the response has been "quite remarkable".

About 30 companies approached the city action team based in Newcastle upon Tyne to offer their help according to Mr Peter Carr, the team leader and regional director of the Department of Employment.

He said: "There has been a

Of the seven City Action Teams set up to help revive the inner cities, the one based in Newcastle upon Tyne is acknowledged as the most successful. Peter Davenport has been to see it at work.

very positive response. The biggest benefit of the breakfast was the fact that it enabled us to reach people we would not normally get to."

Since that breakfast on April 13, 20 companies have opened negotiations about entering into American-style compact with local schools, schemes which virtually assure youngsters of a job providing they achieve certain academic grades.

The schemes are seen as an important contribution to creating employment in the region which still has one of the lowest rates in the country of youngsters entering further education.

Another company, Komatsu, the Japanese manu-

City action teams

facturer of earth-moving equipment, has offered to donate an entire factory for use as managed workshops for the disabled.

Three other companies, including the National Westminster bank, want to offer senior executives on secondment appointments to work with the city action team. There are also offers of free public relations and accountancy advice from established companies to fledgling firms.

The local action team is one of seven now established around the country and is regarded in Whitehall as setting the pace for the others to follow.

Established three years ago, it has 50 projects in operation, many of them innovative and highly successful, sharing a common aim of providing encouragement and support for the new, modern businesses that must replace the jobs lost by the decline of the region's traditional heavy industries.

Its main aim is to co-ordinate the work of all government departments involved in the inner cities to achieve maximum effectiveness but it also has £1 million of its own to spend each year providing backing for imaginative schemes.

In the past three years the action team in Newcastle estimates that it has also generated a further £12 million of private-sector money by using its own funds to pump-prime investment.

Among the innovative schemes in which the Newcastle team is involved in the North-east are the establish-

ment of a media training school for film, video and television, and a £2 million scheme to create a centre of design excellence in the region.

A recent innovation, which is being closely studied around the country, is the establishment by the action team of a regional procurement office to help small firms in the North-east tender for government contracts.

It is operated by the Northern Development Company and officials believe it will have an important effect.

Mr Carr, who formerly worked in the Diplomatic Service in Washington, said: "We are not trying to change the economy throughout but to lay the foundations required for the growth of new industry. 'I believe we have been successful in laying the foundations for the new economy of the North-east."

Some are expected to sell for £30 to £40. However, designs such as Tom Purvis's beach bathers may fetch up to £1,000. "The Flying Scotsman's Cocktail Bar," by Maurice Beck, is expected to make £1,500.

The sale will include some original artwork for posters, also from the Wolferton find. An original by Laura Knight for a poster of the Yorkshire coast is expected to fetch £2,000 to £2,500, as is the

Rail posters may fetch £100,000

A big collection of posters from the heyday of the London and North Eastern Railway, found hidden under a disused platform, will be sold at auction next Friday.

Onslow's, the specialist auction house, said the collection of 450 posters is the finest of its type ever found. The sale is expected to make £100,000.

The posters were collected in the 1920s and 1930s by the vendor's father, a railwayman who bought Wolferton Station, near Sandringham, Norfolk, when the London and North Eastern closed in the 1960s and set up a small museum devoted to the station's royal connections.

His son found the brightly-coloured posters, neatly rolled and in pristine condition, beneath a trap door in the royal waiting room two years ago.

Some feature locomotives, golfing or bathing scenes. Many promote particular destinations, such as Withernsea, Humberside, and Walton on the Naze, Essex, when the English holiday resort was at its zenith.

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artwork for perhaps the best-known poster of all, A.R. Thomson's "Take Me By The Flying Scotsman".

The sale takes place at the Carisbrook Hall, Seymour Street, London W1, at 11am. Viewing is on Thursday.

● An important collection of 26 paintings, including works by Boucher, Chardin, Frago-

SALEROOM

by Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market Correspondent

nard and Watteau, will be sold at the Champs Elysees Theatre, Paris, tonight.

However, most interest is centred on the vendor, Mr Roberto Polo, aged 37, an American of Cuban origin, who has been in hiding after an international arrest warrant for fraud was issued last week along with an order confiscating his apartment and assets in Paris.

Bailiffs emptied the contents of his apartment overlooking the Place de la Concorde after claims totalling \$55 million (£30 million) were lodged by a Cayman Islands company against his company in Geneva.

In France, Mr Polo was decorated recently as a "Commander of the Arts and Literature" for having donated two of his masterpieces, one of which was Fragonard's "Adoration of the Shepherds" masterpieces to the Louvre.

Thatcher starts inquiry into breast operations

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

The Prime Minister has asked for an investigation into allegations that some women suspected of having cancer are having their breasts removed unnecessarily.

Her action coincides with growing concern among cancer specialists about the treatment of women in whom early signs of the disease are detected. They are particularly worried that mastectomies are being

performed without proper assessment, on the basis of dubious X-ray results from private screening clinics.

The X-rays, or mammograms, are the keystone of the Government's national breast cancer screening programme, which is being set up within the National Health Service at an initial cost of £30 million.

Mrs Thatcher has been told that some women give their consent and undergo a mastectomy without being fully informed. Department of Health

officials are to look into hospital consent procedures.

Mrs Thatcher and Mrs Edwina Currie, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health, received pleas for action from the Jeanie Campbell Appeal, a charity campaigning for non-surgical treatment of breast cancer. The charity says that in some cases the surgery is done while patients are undergoing a minor diagnostic operation because of the wording of hospital consent forms.

Mr Peter Hawkins, chairman of the charity, said yesterday: "Mrs Thatcher's response is without doubt the most important development in our fight to prevent so many unnecessary mastectomies being carried out."

About 15,000 women a year in Britain die from breast cancer, and about 24,000 cases are diagnosed annually. While the national screening programme is being set up, a number of private clinics are offering the X-rays.

Motorway repairs

Underpass to ease the traffic jams

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

An 85-week construction project costing £10 million aims to improve the A40 Western Avenue at Swaleleys Road junction, West London. The extensive scheme involves making an underpass beneath Swaleleys Road for A40 traffic and the replacement of the existing roundabout with a new one to be fed by four slip roads.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Minister for Roads and Traffic said: "Letting this contract marks another significant step in improving the junctions along the A40. Work on the adjacent junction at Long Lane is expected to start next year and we are seeking proposals for Gipsy Corner and Western Circus."

The minister forecasts the improvements will reduce delays significantly.

Major motorway roadworks for the week ending June 6:

in 24 (Helen Street) in both directions. Also major maintenance work on slip at jn 5 (Stockbury) with lane closures from 3.30pm to 3.30pm.

M20 Kent: lane restrictions between jns 11 and 12 (Hythe/Cheriton) in connection with work on the Channel Tunnel.

M25 Surrey: lane closures from 7.00pm until 6.30am between jns 11 and 13 (Chertsey/Staines).

Midlands
M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between jns 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester North).

M6 West Midlands: southbound entry slip from Salford Circus closed. Lane closures between jns 5 and 6 (Spaghetti Junction area). Southbound entry slip at jn 7 closed daily from 7am to 10am.

M42 West Midlands: lane closures between jns 5 and 6 (Solihull/A45).

M54 Shropshire: lane closures between jns 5 and 6 (Telford/A518).

The North
M6 Cheshire: contraflow between jns 16 and 17 (Kilgobbin/Sandbach). Slip and link road closures at jns 21A and 22 (M62/Newton) for bridge painting.

M65 Lancashire: construction of two roundabouts at jn 13 (A682), peak-hour delays, diversions signposted.

M4 Aylesbury: two lanes closed westbound between jns 18 and 19 (A49/Bristol), open today.

M4 Mids: lane closures between jns 25 and 26 (Caerleon/A4042) at the Brynford tunnel.

M6 Gloucestershire: lane restrictions for barrier repairs between jns 34 and 35 (Rhonda/Penoced).

M5 Gloucestershire: lane closures in both directions between jns 2 and 11 (Twickenbury/Cheltenham/Gloucester). M5 Devon: outside lane closures in both directions between jns 31 (A30) and the Exe viaduct, open today.

Information supplied by AA Roadwatch.

WHITEHALL BRIEF by David Walker

The upstairs-downstairs clash again

Professor Richard Chapman has chosen the right title for his new book about Edward Bridges, the former Cabinet Secretary and head of the Civil Service immediately after the Second World War.

In spite of an aversion to publicity, Bridges felt obliged to make several avowals of the British administrative faith in a way none of his successors has.

This means that the ostensible code of conduct by which Civil Servants operate dates from Bridges: what Sir Robert Armstrong offered in 1985 and again last December were very much an epigone's notes.

Professor Chapman's book, *Ethics in the Civil Service*, offers not just the wit and wisdom of a classic mandarin, but a reminder of how little effort has been made to update his ethical code into the era of the 1980s report, performance bonuses.

For example, Bridges believed in the "departmental view". It is the Civil Servant's duty, he said, "to give his

minister the fullest benefit of the storehouse of departmental experience, and to let the waves of the practical philosophy wash against ideas put forward by his ministerial master."

The view was secured by bringing into the decision-making process a wide range of people within the administrative system, not necessarily so they can offer policy advice, but so that an agreed policy is not upset.

Where is the departmental view in the 1980s when, according to favourite theories of managerial organization, departments can be split into component blocks managed semi-autonomously?

In the well-timed Channel 4 series, *Whitehall: An Inquiry into the Civil Service*, Clive Frisley, a former Cabinet Office official, made play with the very phrase Civil Servant, reminiscent still of an upstairs-downstairs mentality.

The distinction has re-emerged in some of the discussions over the 1980s report. Upstairs is "policy", downstairs is "management". But will the separation be so

easy to make? The Driver and Vehicle Licence Centre, a prime candidate for the new executive agency status, does not just manage the flow of vehicle licence applications; it uses its stock of expertise about evasion, tax take and so on to advise transport ministers on policy.

Under the 1980s plan, the DVLC's staff and managers will be given financial incentives to skew their policy advice in a way that benefits DVLC. That means either they will have to lose their advisory role, or have their advice double-checked by officials in the parent Department of Transport.

Reorganization in the Inland Revenue announced last week raises a parallel issue. Traditionally, the Revenue makes hard and fast distinctions in its career structure between generalists offering policy advice on taxation, and qualified inspectors who administer the tax Acts.

Under the new scheme the policy and technical divisions are to be interlarded.

The greater flexibility promised is laudable. But it surely

puts off to an even more distant day the prospect of the Inland Revenue being hived off under the 1980s scheme.

Giving evidence last week to the Treasury and Civil Service Committee one of the authors of the 1980s Report, Miss Kate Jenkins, head of the Efficiency Unit, used the metaphor of release - uncorking the bottle and letting the energies of Civil Service managers flow out.

Ibbs, the implication was, would provoke Civil Service enthusiasm. A telling vignette from the Channel 4 programme had a former Department of Health and Social Security official, Mr Norman Warner, bemoaning the way the Civil Service stifles enthusiasm.

Professor Chapman's book contains a lovely phrase about Bridges and enthusiasm. "Bridges, it seems, was not lacking in enthusiasm but his enthusiasm was in acceptable areas, tempered with caution, and exercised with discretion."

Ethics in the British Civil Service (Routledge, £9.95).

WORLD ROUNDUP

Contras agree to extended truce

Managua — A last-minute offer by the Sandinista Government to accept rebel proposals for sweeping democratic reforms has not saved the peace process in Nicaragua, but has resulted in an extension of the ceasefire (David Gollob writes). After three days of intense negotiations here the Contras agreed on Saturday to return and resume discussions.

The rebels spurned a government request for a 30-day extension of a two-month ceasefire which expired today, but agreed to respect the truce until the end of the next, and possibly final, round of talks, to be held from June 7 to 9.

Mr Paul Reichler, an American lawyer advising the Nicaraguan Government, said: "The Reagan Administration, through the Contras, challenged the Sandinistas once and for all to show whether they were committed to democracy in Nicaragua. When the Government accepted every single one of the Contras' proposals, they reacted with surprise." He added that the Contras had apparently hoped the Managua Government would reject their proposals "so they would have an excuse for breaking off the talks, claiming that the Sandinistas had no interest in democracy".

Poll test for De Mita

Rome — Italians yesterday began to vote in local elections that will be an important indicator of support for the new five-party coalition of the Christian Democrat Prime Minister, Signor Ciriaco De Mita (Roger Boyes writes).

The voting in 1,200 local administrative areas will decide on the complexion of municipal councils and, arguably, has a greater effect on everyday life than national elections. But it also provides a signal for national politicians. Christian Democrat losses would weaken the position of Signor De Mita within the coalition and his own party.

Camps plea to Howe

Hong Kong (Reuters) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, flew into Hong Kong yesterday for a three-day visit facing demands from the colony's legislators for a change in the policy that has drawn thousands of Vietnamese refugees here in a search of a better life. He will be told by officials that Hong Kong's role as a place of first asylum and its deterrent closed-camps system are outdated. Sir Geoffrey intends sounding out views on the main issues facing Hong Kong in the run-up to 1997, when Peking resumes sovereignty under the 1984 agreement with Britain.

Separatists arrested

Madrid (Reuters) — Police arrested yesterday six suspected urban guerrillas alleged to have blown up the holiday home of Spain's right-wing leader, Señor Manuel Fraga, the Interior Ministry said.

Spanish police detained a Portuguese woman along with five suspected members of the Free Galician People's Army, a marginal separatist group, and seized explosives and five weapons. Antonio Arias, believed to be the group's leader, threw himself through a second-floor window of the police station, but was not seriously injured.

37 die in land dispute

Lagos (Reuters) — Up to 37 people have died in clashes between two villages in northern Nigeria where a dusk-to-dawn curfew has now been imposed, the News Agency of Nigeria reported yesterday. Group Captain Jonah Jang, the military governor of Gongola state, where the clashes erupted over farmlands last Wednesday, imposed the curfew after visiting the area. Earlier reports put the toll at 17 from the long-running dispute between Tingno and Waduku villages, which was the subject of a judicial inquiry last year. There is concern that the disturbances could spread.

Fahd sees US envoy



Riyadh (Reuters) — General Vernon Walters, America's special envoy, held talks yesterday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, left, in the Red Sea port city of Jeddah on the ninth leg of his Middle East tour. The general, who is US Ambassador to the United Nations, is visiting the region to exchange ideas on the Iran-Iraq war and other issues.

Law chief suspended

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) — Malaysia has suspended the head of its judiciary for alleged misbehaviour, including partiality in cases involving the main ruling party, the United Malays National Organization. Tun Salleh Abas said yesterday that he had been suspended as Lord President by the King, the Sultan of Johore, on May 27 on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed.

Ceremony to mark INF approval gives Reagan a 'nice plus'

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Only hours after the United States Senate ratified by 93 votes to five the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, the Supreme Soviet voted unanimously to approve the treaty signed last December by President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic majority leader, and Senator Robert Dole had both supported ratification and had planned going to Moscow to hand over the documents.

However, these were given to President Reagan in Helsinki, so that he could give them to the Soviet leader in the ceremony at the start of the talks.

The US side called this "a nice plus" for the summit.

The Russians held up ratification by the Supreme Soviet — a parliamentary body that has few independent

functions — until it was clear that the Senate would go ahead with its approval, as the White House had urged.

However, the Russians went through the formalities of a debate on the treaty on Saturday, with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Foreign Minister, saying the treaty and its verification provisions set a precedent for future disarmament agreements.

Mr Yegor Ligachov, the senior Politburo conservative in charge of ideology, also told the Supreme Soviet that the Soviet Union would benefit economically from the savings in defence spending that the treaty allowed. He said that all the country's allies had urged ratification.

Mr Dmitry Yazov, the Defence Minister, said that, since the INF agreement insisted on bilateral reductions, the treaty would not diminish Soviet

security or that of its allies. At the last summit Mr Gorbachev had warned American senators that not all Russians were in favour of the treaty, especially as it provided for greater reductions of Soviet weapons than of American ones.

In an interview with Tass, however, Mr Yazov said that without the treaty Soviet defence would have required the continuous growth and replacement of weapons.

"As an ordinary worker interested in the prosperity of this nation, I strive to ensure defence on the lowest possible level. Let there be less warheads and nuclear warheads."

He said that the Russians would elaborate on their new military doctrine of "reasonable sufficiency" during talks between Pentagon and Soviet defence officials over the next four days.

Today's programme of meetings

The following is the timetable for today's summit meetings and events:
10am Second meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev in St Catherine's Hall, the grand Kremlin palace. Arms control is expected to be the main topic.

1.30pm Mr Reagan visits the Danilov Monastery in Moscow, where he is to deliver an important speech on religion and human rights.

3pm Third meeting between Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev in the Kremlin. Topics will include regional conflicts and possibly further talks on arms control.

4.30pm Mr Reagan meets selected Soviet citizens, including several dissidents, at Spaso House, the US Ambassador's official residence, where Mr Reagan is staying.

6pm Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, and Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's spokesman, hold a joint press briefing.

7pm Mr and Mrs Reagan attend an official dinner in the Chamber of Facets in the grand Kremlin palace, hosted by Mr and Mrs Gorbachev. There will be formal dinner toasts.

FRIENDS IN THE STREETS

Muscovites dispel official chill

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

President Reagan, the first US leader to set foot in the Soviet capital for 14 years, received a warmer welcome on the streets than in the official media as his motorcade — flanked by 15 motorcycle outriders — drove past cheering crowds under the giant statue of Lenin, which dominates October Square, en route to the Kremlin.

The atmosphere was festive as onlookers sang along to Russian folk tunes played by a Second World War veteran on his battered accordion. In the clear blue sky, on Moscow's sunniest day of the year, two large airships floated lazily carrying the Soviet and US flags in a piece of imaginatively designed symbolism.

A uniformed lieutenant-colonel in the Soviet militia, who had also been on duty when President Nixon was here in June, 1974, summed up the mood of the crowd: "The atmosphere is much friendlier and less formal now than it was then. I think that people have high hopes that this summit will increase co-

operation on the central question of disarmament."

Aleksandr, aged 34, an engineer proudly sporting a well-worn Stars and Stripes T-shirt given to him as a present, was among many Muscovites who spoke enthusiastically about Mr Reagan's visit. "I have come here specially to welcome him," he said. "I have a strong feeling that this meeting in Moscow will have good results for improving the chances of peace."

To add to the warmth of the welcome, Western reporters in the crowd were singled out for friendly remarks and individual greetings by many of the Soviet citizens, who ranged from punks with shoulder-length hair to families carrying their children shoulder-high.

Ludmila, a secretary, declared: "This is a great day for us. Just to see President and Mrs Reagan here makes me think it is less likely there will be a war between us and the Americans — and that is what we all really care about."

The waiting Muscovites all

cited arms control as the central issue of the summit.

The genuine warmth of the Moscow crowd — in the streets of their own volition rather than as a result of any party organization — contrasted with the frostier reception for the President from the Soviet media and officials upset by his hard-hitting, pre-summit speech in Helsinki which attacked the Kremlin's record on human rights. Moments before Air Force 1 touched down, Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the chief Kremlin spokesman, told an American television interviewer that the speech was "not a great start" to the summit. He accused Mr Reagan of trying to teach the Soviet people how to behave.

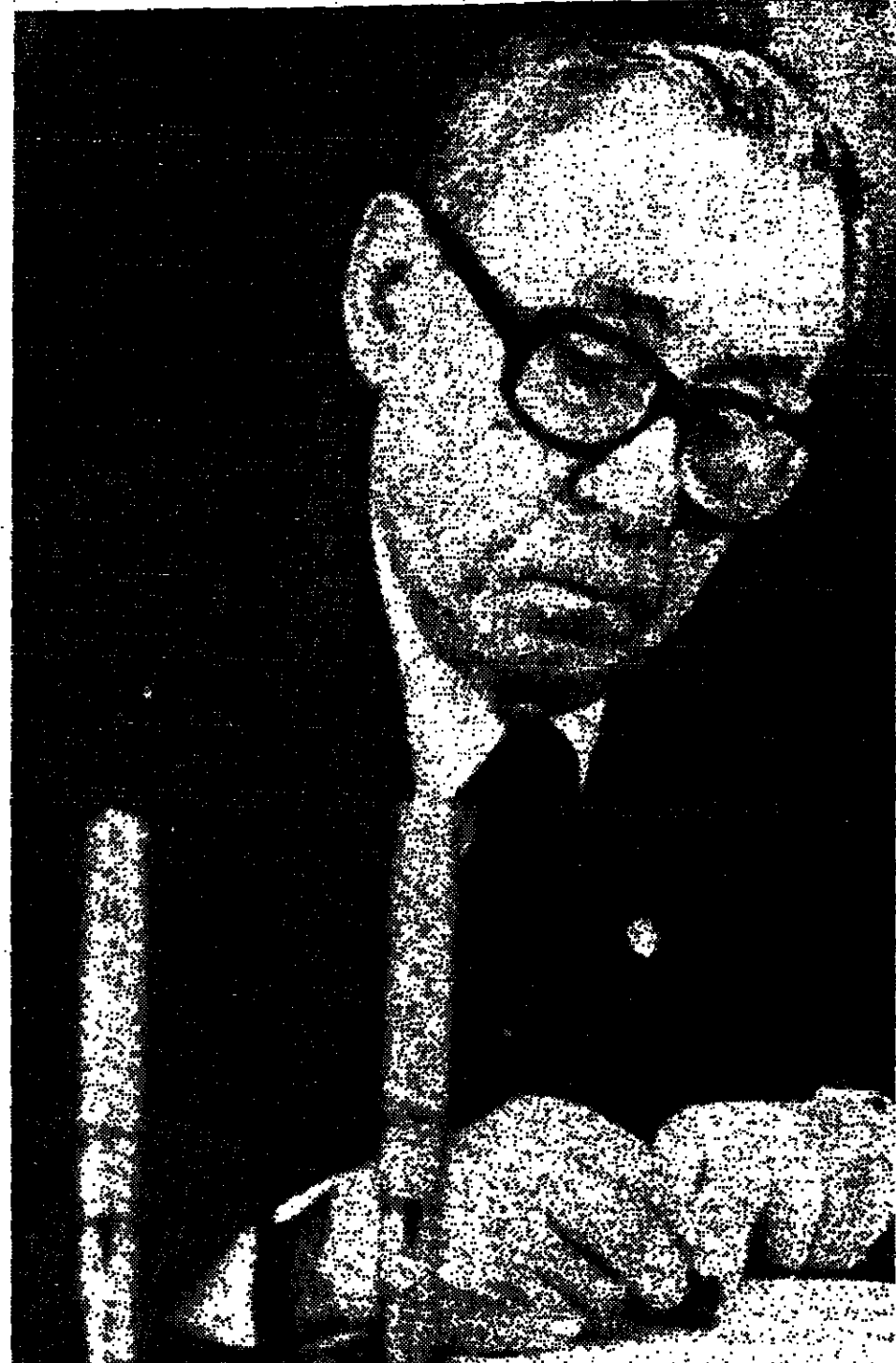
To mark yesterday's historic visit, Pravda carried a small front-page biography of Mr Reagan which was noticeably cooler than a similar portrait of Mrs Thatcher published on the eve of her visit in March last year.

Kremlin-watchers quickly observed that Mr Reagan played second fiddle on the front of Pravda to Mr Ale-

sandr Gavrillov, the manager of the Leningrad Foreign Economic Bank, whose three-column picture and an accompanying story dominated the upper half of the page. A one-column photograph of a smiling Mr Reagan and the short biography occupied the lower right-hand corner, a traditional spot allocated to heads of government making official visits to Moscow.

Mr Boris Oreshkov, a Pravda commentator, reflected official displeasure by noting in an article that Mr Reagan had decided to visit a Moscow monastery to symbolize his proclaimed concern for religious freedom, and to receive dissidents and Jewish refuseniks at Spaso House, the US Ambassador's residence where he is staying.

The Kremlin is demonstrating its belief in attack as the best defence over the human rights controversy. A group of American Indians and their lawyer are due to arrive to use the summit to lodge complaints about alleged US human rights abuses and press demands for change.



President Gorbachev signing the INF ratification document on behalf of the Supreme Soviet.

Wooing the crowds on Moscow walk

Continued from page 1

Pakistan's breaking of the Geneva agreement by supplying arms to the Afghan rebels.

President Reagan began his visit to the Soviet Union in brilliant sunshine when he and Mrs Reagan stepped off Air Force 1 at Vnukovo Airport in what one American described as "one small step for Soviet-American relations, one giant step for Ronald Reagan".

They were greeted by President and Mrs Andrei Gromyko, presented to assembled diplomats and Soviet dignitaries, pressed with a bouquet of pink roses and cheered by a small contingent of American diplomatic families. There were no Soviet crowds to welcome them, and the low-key ceremony suggested a certain coolness after Mr Reagan's hard-hitting human rights speech in Helsinki.

After the national anthems and a brisk display of goose-stepping by a Soviet Army guard of honour, the Reagans, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and his wife, and other Administration officials, were whisked

away in black limousines through largely deserted streets, to the heart of the Kremlin, the focus of power denounced so vehemently and so often in Mr Reagan's long political career.

As he entered St George's Hall, a magnificent Tsar's reception room with its vaulted ceiling, silver and marble walls and polished parquet floors, Mr and Mrs Gorbachev stepped forward to greet the first US President to visit the Soviet Union in 14 years.

Mr Gorbachev warmly welcomed Mr Reagan to Moscow and to their fourth summit meeting. Already, he said, their political dialogue had yielded much. "The human in each of the other nations is now more clearly visible."

He said that the world was looking at the two leaders for responsible judgement on arms control and other complex issues. The two men still had a lot of work to do.

And with a wry smile, Mr Gorbachev noted that Mr Reagan was now in a country he had frequently mentioned in his public statements.

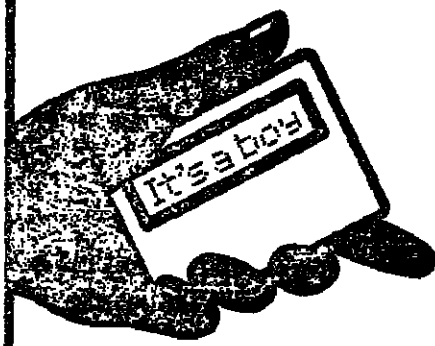
C&C Computers and Communications.

Which One Is NEC?

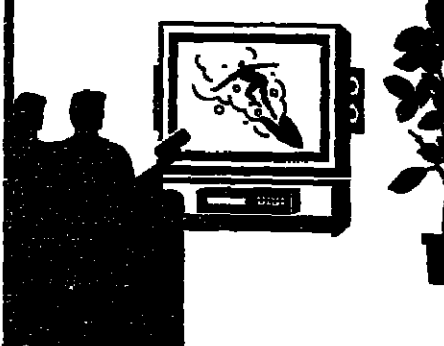
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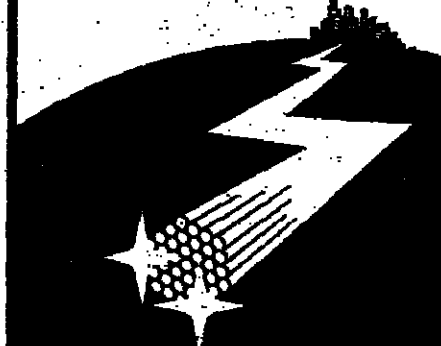
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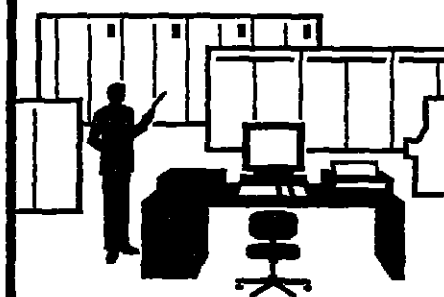
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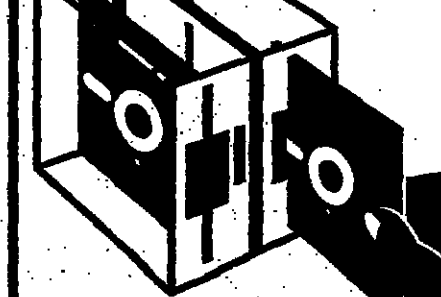
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THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

Hand-holding fails to hide 'war of wives'

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The world's two most powerful first ladies yesterday struggled to paper over the much publicized cracks in their personal relationship but, despite a display of hand-holding, they failed to convince observers that their mutual antagonism was past.

The meeting between Mrs Raisa Gorbachov and Mrs Nancy Reagan, billed in the US media as the third round of the so-called "style war" between the two wives, took place in the Kremlin, where they went on a walkabout conducted by Mrs Gorbachov.

The much reported friction was quick to emerge when they were touring the Kremlin's oldest and largest church, the Assumption Cathedral, built in the 15th century.

According to the small pool of reporters assigned to cover the tour, which took place while President Reagan and Mr Gorbachov were holding their first official talks, Mrs Reagan irritated Mrs Gorbachov, an atheist, by inquiring if the church was ever used for religious services.

Mrs Gorbachov, unsmiling and dressed in a white winter wool suit despite the stifling heat, responded that no church service had been held in the cathedral since 1918, and added pointedly that it was now a museum.

Questioned repeatedly by the journalists, both women publicly denied the repeated accounts by former White House aides and other insiders that there was mutual bitterness between them.

But their efforts were described as unconvincing by the reporters present who, at one point, were asked by Mrs Gorbachov to leave the two women alone. "Despite the protestations, they never looked each other in the eyes and there was a distinct coolness that was in direct contrast with the effusive greetings between their husbands," said one American reporter, Charles Mitchell.

Even while the first ladies were denying the reports of the chill in their relations, US officials present during the tour were visibly angered by Mrs Gorbachov's frequent changes of mind about what to show her guest and her sudden decision to alter the pre-arranged tour route.

"I think that she did this deliberately. The rules were changed on us at the last minute. Raisa deliberately altered the route at the last minute," said one US official. His remarks came after earlier disclosures that Mrs Reagan had been burning up on the historical artefacts she was due to be shown in order not to be upstaged by her younger, more intellectually ambitious, Kremlin counterpart.

Mrs Reagan made no objection to Mrs Gorbachov's insistence on holding hands during their stroll through Cathedral Square, but she gave her hostess a daring look when Mrs Gorbachov suddenly grabbed her by the waist to point out a famous icon.

The tour was seen as the protocol equivalent of the tour of the White House given to Mrs Gorbachov last December. That was partially responsible for the antagonism because Mrs Gorbachov made a beeline for reporters and told them: "A human being would like to live in a regular house. This is a museum."

Yesterday Mrs Reagan, generally regarded as having won the fashion stakes in her lightweight black and white chequered suit with a floppy white bow collar, described as "wrong" allegations by Mr Donald Regan, the former White House Chief of Staff, that the two vehemently disliked each other. He wrote that after one particularly tense meeting Mrs Reagan had snapped: "Who does that dame think she is?"

Yesterday's public claims of harmony were overshadowed by the fact that Mrs Lydia Gromyko, wife of the veteran Soviet President, Mr Andrei Gromyko, is to be the hostess during a trip Mrs Reagan will be making tomorrow to the Hermitage Museum and other historic sights in Leningrad.

Speculation that it was decided at an official level to keep the two first ladies apart was only increased when a senior Soviet official said that Mrs Gorbachov would have liked to go on the trip, but was unable to alter a prior commitment to address a Soviet women's organization. "It was not a very convincing answer," an American reporter said.

● New glasses: For six weeks the children at school No 29 on Kropotkinskaya Street have been on an enforced holiday. Although they have exams coming in the summer, they have been unable to enter the building, where workmen are painting, plumbing, plastering and polishing.

A rising panic has gripped the school officials, reminiscent of the fear that Gogol's Inspector instilled into the Tsarist bureaucrats. But it is not an inspector who is due to peer and poke around. Mrs Nancy Reagan is coming to see an ordinary Soviet school.

Not far away, workmen are hammering and sawing to transform the Writers' Club—closed while all the central heating pipes are changed. President Reagan will be giving a speech there and outside fresh asphalt is being laid to ensure a smooth ride for the presidential limousine.

It is, as one cynical Soviet journalist wrote, very natural for countries to want to put on their best face for important visitors. The tradition of tarring up age-old grime in a last-minute rush makes the visit of every petty party boss a time of turmoil in even the smallest village.

● Mrs Reagan, who was alleged to have told Communist party leaders in Azerbaijan on May 21 that the unification issue was closed.

Reports reached Moscow on Sunday of a new protest by Crimean Tatars in the Soviet Union's third most heavily populated republic, Uzbekistan.

The generally more tolerant attitude of the Soviet authorities is not yet consistent. According to Christian sources, five Ukrainian Catholics were dragged from a Moscow-bound train by KGB men on Saturday. This prevented them from telling President Reagan of their campaign to legalize their underground church.

● WASHINGTON: State Department lawyers have concluded that the Reagan administration is "improperly" allowing thousands of Armenians from the Soviet Union to settle in the United States with refugee status (Christopher Thomas writes).



President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, waving to the cheering crowds during their journey through Moscow yesterday.

REAGAN'S TV ADDRESS

Plea for more religious freedom

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Addressing the Soviet people directly on television on the eve of his arrival, President Reagan called for more freedom of religion and a further lessening of government restrictions on worship.

"I recognize that one country can't dictate to another as to how they must run their own affairs," he said. But he added: "Our country came into being because people were denied, in other countries, the right to worship God as they saw fit. I just wondered if there is not a field there in your own country for more openness."

In a half-hour television interview recorded in the Oval Office before he left for Finland, Mr Reagan spoke of the American belief that the people had a right to determine what form of government they had. "Our view is that the people must have the right to say: this is the government we want. It must not be imposed on them."

The interview was shown at peak viewing time after the evening news with an estimated audience of 200 million. His speech in Finland on human rights has drawn strong criticism from Soviet officials, who accused him of trying to force the Soviet Union to lead its life according to American values.

Mr Reagan emphasized that he would discuss human rights with Mr Mikhail Gorbachov. Asked about the

situation in America, he replied: "You'll never be completely satisfied. Individuals are going to have prejudices, and so forth. But we have laws in our country that make it law-breaking to implement those prejudices and to try to do things unjustly to other people."

Mr Reagan noted that both he and Congress had to take public opinion into account, especially in dealing with countries where many American immigrants came from. He said one in eight US

citizens had their origins in the Soviet Union. "And these people can rise up and oppose us in some agreement that we may want to make of friendship, if they feel that the country of their ancestry is being unfair in denying them what they consider their human rights," he added. "Now maybe in your country, you don't place that much importance on public opinion."

Mr Reagan appeared affable and relaxed as he spoke to two Soviet journalists, his first television interview for the Soviet Union. But he was

thrown into confusion when challenged to specify passages he has often quoted from Lenin to show that communism was by nature expansionist. One interviewer said Soviet experts had been unable to find anything in Lenin's works on this. "Oh my," Mr Reagan replied. "I don't think I could recall and specify here and there."

But he said he knew Karl Marx had insisted on the eventual triumph of communism, and every Soviet leader except Mr Gorbachov

goals that were outlined there by your own country and by your present leader were such that I think it would reduce some of the differences between us."

He said the summit would not be able to produce an agreement to reduce strategic nuclear weapons because it was so technical and complicated. But the Moscow negotiations would advance the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start) in Geneva.

Asked whether he was planning to write his memoirs after leaving office, Mr Reagan replied spiritedly that he had been thinking very seriously about doing so, in view of the fact that other members of his Administration had done so. In a clear reference to the recent wounding books by Mr Donald Regan, Mr Larry Speakes, and others, he said: "I think, maybe, I better straighten out the record."

As the interview ended, Mr Reagan asked to add a comment, and paid a somewhat bizarre tribute to Soviet women who, he suggested, were not properly honoured in their own country.

"The standing in lines to bring home what is necessary for the family and all of that. And I just wonder if they are getting the credit within your country that I think they deserve." The interviewer replied somewhat tartly that they not only stood in queues, but most also had jobs.

Students of horoscopes may be intrigued to know that President Reagan's first trip to Moscow occurs at the time of an infrequent astronomical occasion (Pearce Wright writes). The summit coincides tomorrow with a blue moon. In astronomical terms, it is not the colour that matters but the fact that it is the second full moon in a calendar month, according to the US astronomer, Mr John Burgess. This occurs periodically, in any month of the year except February, because of the average 29½-day lunar cycle.

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Pakistan assembly dissolved by Zia

Islamabad — President Zia of Pakistan has dissolved Parliament — declaring that both houses, the National Assembly and the Senate, had failed to achieve their objectives — and suspended the Cabinet (Hasan Akhtar writes).

He said that he would order elections within three months and a caretaker administration would be sworn in today. President Zia, who is also head of the armed forces, cancelled his visit to China, which was due to begin today.

He blamed the administration of Mr Muhammad Khan Junejo, the Prime Minister, for a breakdown of law and order, and the "life, property, honour and security of the citizens of Pakistan have been rendered totally unsafe".

The move was announced by General Zia in Rawalpindi, while Mr Junejo made no mention of the decision during a simultaneous press briefing in Islamabad about his visit last week to China, South Korea and Thailand.

Sikhs moved

Delhi — Six leaders of a dissident faction of the Sikh Akali Dal party, who tried to stage a march on the Golden Temple at Amritsar during this month's police siege, were moved from a jail in Punjab to Delhi's Tihar prison under India's National Security Act, which allows detention without trial for up to two years.

Fast called off

Kalmar, Sweden (Reuter) — Eighty Chileans protesting against Swedish treatment of immigration cases decided to call off a hunger strike in the cathedral here, after a senior government-immigration official agreed to meet them.

Britons held

Brest (Reuter) — Two Britons were among 32 far-right skin-heads arrested after rampages through the northern French cities of Brest and Rouen.

Drugs arrest

Bogotá (Reuter) — The Colombian Army detained Señor Fabio Ochoa Restrepo, father of the three Ochoa brothers, allegedly key members of the notorious Medellín drugs cartel, to prevent his possible trafficking in narcotics, military sources said.

Six killed

Colombo (Reuter) — Sinhalese Marxist rebels in Sri Lanka killed six people in the latest attack aimed at disrupting provincial council elections this week, police said.

Eggar visit

Caracas (Reuter) — Mr Timothy Eggar, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, is in Venezuela on a four-day visit to discuss economic co-operation and campaigns against drugs.

New cardinals

Vatican City (Reuter) — The Pope said he would create 25 new cardinals next month.

Protests at threat to reform

Continued from page 1

the police began throwing punches after the demonstrators defied orders to disperse. It took the police more than two hours to disperse protesters who linked arms in passive resistance, he said.

Other reports spoke of water cannon being used on the crowd, which assembled at Leningrad's Kazan Cathedral. Two leaders of unofficial clubs, Mr Sergei Semionov and Mr Valeri Bajenov, were reported to have been injured and 35 others were detained.

Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, was asked yesterday about reports of police brutality against demonstrators in Leningrad, and the arrest of people attempting to travel to Moscow. "I do not believe those reports are true," he said. He would not comment any further on reported demonstrations.

Although not large by Western standards, the weekend demonstrations formed part

of a growing trend. The nationwide phenomenon reported by *The Times* on Saturday showed no sign of abating. Interest groups trying out their new freedom of expression under Mr Gorbachov's glasnost policy appeared to be making the most of President Reagan's visit, confident that the police would not intervene while world attention was focused on Moscow.

Between 30,000 and 50,000 people took part in a demonstration in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, on Saturday, according to sources in Moscow. They continued to press for border changes to link the disputed region of Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia. The region was the subject of huge demonstrations in February.

In Moscow, Armenian demonstrators shouted "Down with Ligachov" at a protest staged two hours before President Reagan's arrival. Mr Yegor Ligachov, who is second in power to Mr Gorbachov, was alleged to have

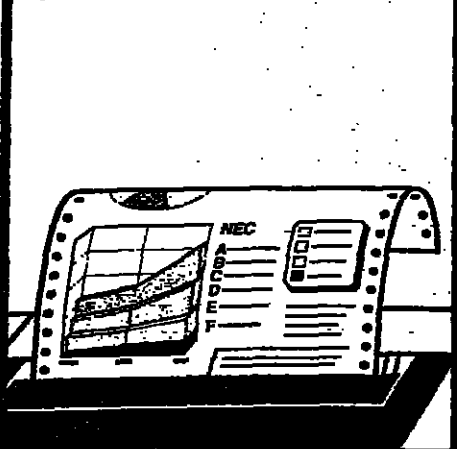
alleged to have told Communist party leaders in Azerbaijan on May 21 that the unification issue was closed.

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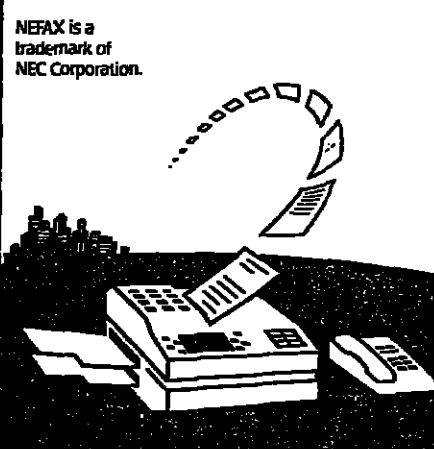
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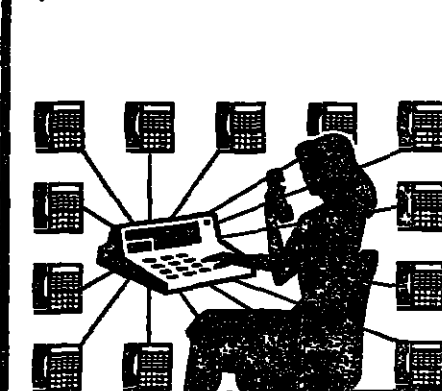
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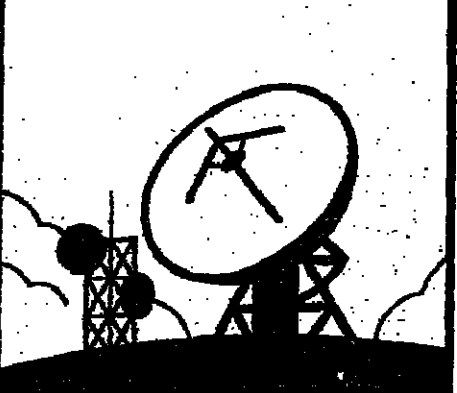
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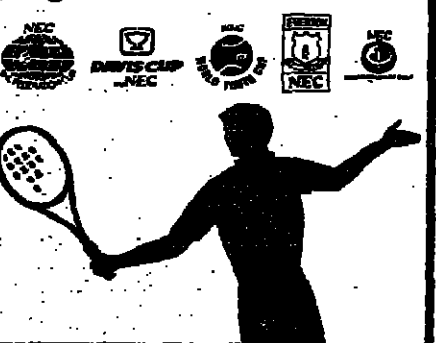
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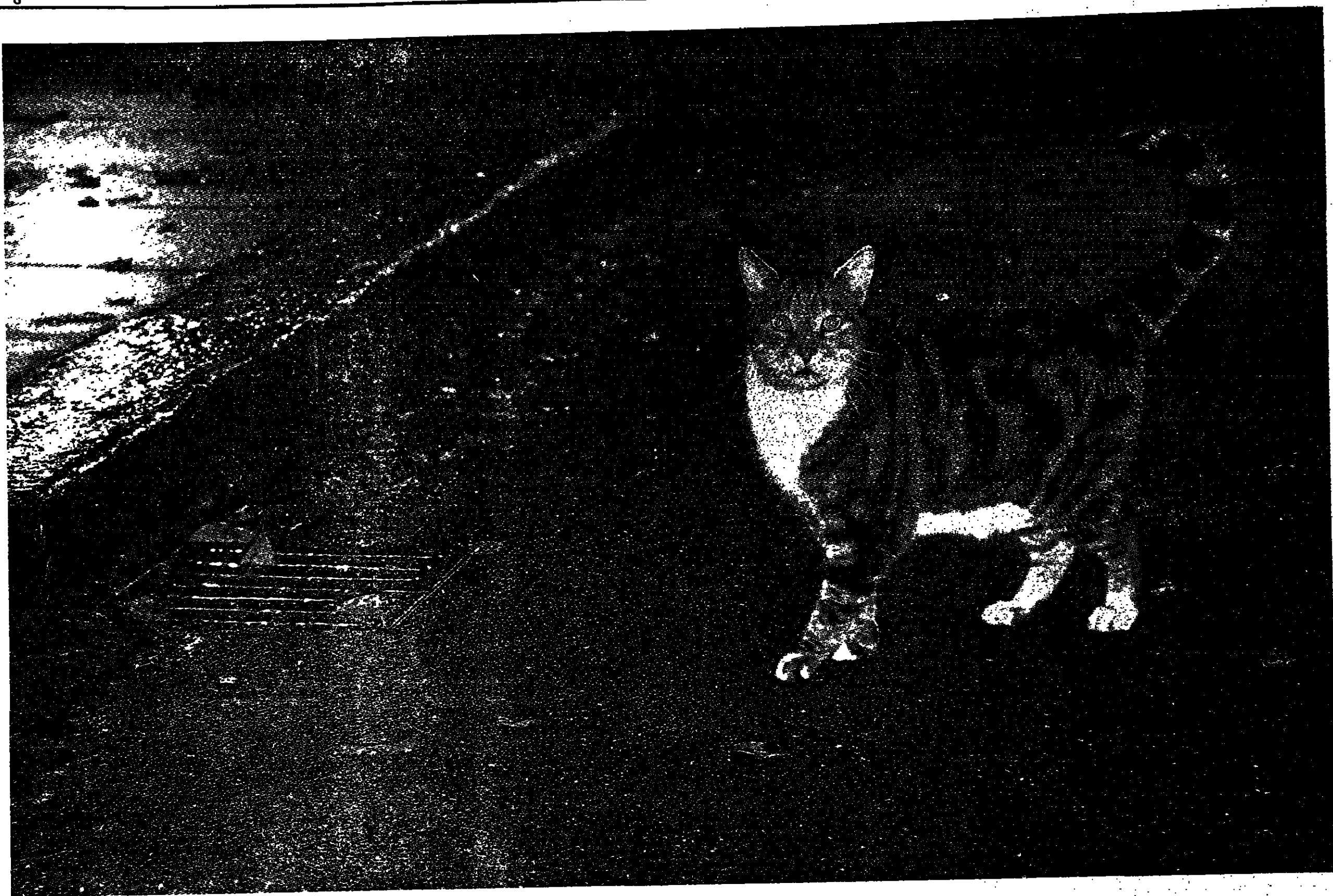


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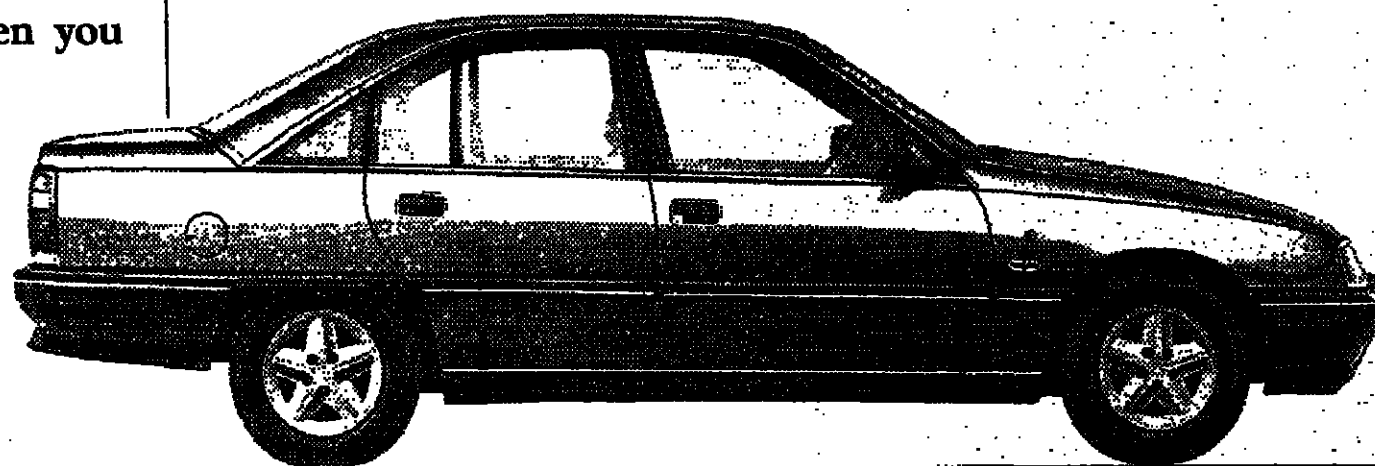
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ملفات المجلد

Yugoslav party conference

Belgrade seizes the reform nettle as price controls end

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

The Yugoslav Communist Party, its moral authority sapped by years of stale debate, opened a crucial one-day conference here yesterday determined to clear the path for real reforms regardless.

On the eve of the conference, the Yugoslav Government introduced sweeping price increases and freed most prices from controls in its continuing belt-tightening drive.

It raised petrol prices by 32 per cent, train fares by 38 per cent, electricity by 31 per cent, coal by 30 per cent and postal services by 28 per cent.

The rank-and-file of the party has been in a rebellious mood for some time and the younger generation, appalled by corruption scandals involving party officials, has been urging the old guard leadership to step down. "Those who want changes do not have the power, whereas those who have the power do not want changes," speakers at a recent Croatian Young Communist conference told their leadership.

A high-ranking party official recently demanded that the conference should cleanse party ranks of "thieves and liars". Workers, infuriated by the Government's austerity programme, have been demanding that the burden of ordinary people are being asked to carry should be shared by politicians. The austerity measures curb wage increases and this month alone there have been more than 50 protest wage strikes. Wage controls were introduced on May 15.

Officials said 50 per cent of Yugoslav firms were expected to take wage cuts this month and next because their pay

risers so far this year had exceeded the limits of the austerity programme.

Hitherto work stoppages have always forced the Government to cave in and abandon the recovery programme, putting off the evil day when reality has to be faced.

But now the Yugoslav Government seems resolved to

Budapest (AP) — Hungarian radio reported at the weekend for the first time a protest by 2,000 people in central Budapest opposing the construction of a controversial giant Danube river power project. The protest took place on Friday.

There have been such protests before, but they have not been reported by the Communist Party-controlled media.

On Friday more than 2,000 environmentalists assembled in the city centre and then marched to the Austrian Embassy in order to protest against the construction of the Nagymaros power scheme.

implement the economic reforms, whatever the price, as part of the accord with the International Monetary Fund for a stand-by credit and other loans to finance recovery of the economy.

Apart from freeing of prices it also devalued the Yugoslav currency by 24 per cent. Inevitably, this is likely to provoke a price explosion.

Not surprisingly, business dwindled throughout Yugoslavia yesterday as people refused to buy at the hugely inflated new prices. They avoided both shops and restaurants.

Mr Milan Sobic, the director

of the Federal Price Institute, was quoted in yesterday's newspapers as saying that the price increases would add at least 12 points in June to the 152 per cent inflation.

"Price rises are a terrible blow to all of us with small salaries or pensions," Mrs Milica Markovic, a pensioner, told the newspaper *Politika*. She said she just could not make ends meet. *Politika* said sales in some Belgrade stores fell by 50 per cent on Saturday.

Ostensibly, the party conference should review economic and political reforms, as well as measures to reform the party itself. It is also expected to give clear-cut answers as to why Yugoslavia's reforms had stalled and who in fact had been blocking them.

The expectation is that there will be sharp confrontations between those in favour of a market economy and real democratisation and those who, while paying lip-service to changes, are in fact sabotaging all reform efforts.

The party leadership is insisting that the economic reforms would be impossible without reforming the party itself. That means that the party should give up its political monopoly and stop meddling in state and government affairs.

The controversy over how far these reforms should go is the at the root of clashes between reformists and conservatives. Slovenia is providing the most liberal model, while Serbia, though advocating radical economic liberalism, is still not ready for democratic political reforms within the party itself.

Germans foil smuggling of Tamils



Hamburg (AFP) — West German police yesterday continued to question the owner-master of a cargo ship which had been due to sail secretly from here with 269 refugees, predominantly Tamils, seeking entry into Canada.

While the interrogation of Captain Uwe Peters, a West German, carried on, the authorities hunted the Tamil man, aged 38, who was allegedly behind the racket.

On Saturday police detained 269 people as they prepared to sail on the *Lupa*, a cargo freighter. Each person had paid \$1,000 (about £540) to make the journey, the authorities said.

The men, women and children, including a few Indians, were rounded up by police and sent back to their respective transit camps.

Captain Peters reportedly told police that he was to have transferred the Tamils to another ship in mid-Atlantic.

The authorities uncovered the traffic after following a suspicious lorry to a deserted hotel in the southern suburb of Hittfeld, where the Tamils were staying before embarking on the ship.

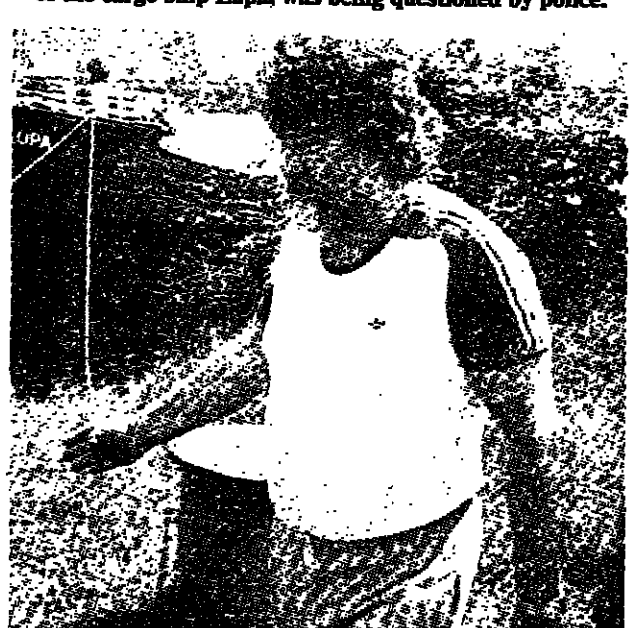
The police said that the lorry driver, who was also detained, had taken part in the transfer of 155 Tamils to the West German ship *Auriga* in August, 1986.

Those refugees were cast adrift in lifeboats off the coast of Newfoundland and subsequently rescued by the Canadian Coastguard.

At the weekend, police also recovered an unspecified sum of money, said to have been paid by Tamils for their trip.

The Tamils, many of them young men, said they wanted to start a new life in Canada. They added that they were not allowed to work in West Germany and were restricted to the transit camps and homes provided for them.

Tamil refugees waiting in a Hamburg gymnasium to hear of their fate, as Captain Uwe Peters, master and owner of the cargo ship *Lupa*, was being questioned by police.



Britons detained over spy secrets

From Roger Boyes, Rome

Italy, acting on a tip-off by US Customs, has arrested two British businessmen suspected of selling high-technology military secrets to Soviet bloc intelligence services.

The men, named yesterday as Mr Brian Moller Butcher, aged 55, of Southampton, and Mr Clifford Shepherd Chadwick, aged 52, of Rochdale, were held at Rome airport last week after passing through baggage control.

The immediate reason for the arrest was a letter from American agents, who believe they are on the trail of a big high-tech espionage ring.

The military secrets, as described on the message to the Italian authorities, included diagrams of integrated circuits used in computers on US submarines and aircraft. Police sources confirmed that photocopied documents had been found on the men, but there was no indication that the papers were the suspected stolen secrets.

The case is being handled by Digos, the Italian counter-espionage service, which has also received an extradition request from Washington. The arrested men are said to have good contacts with the US defence industry. According to police officials, the businessmen have been shuttling regularly between the US and Rome and are suspected of handing over documents to third parties.

Dr Rosario Priore, the deputy prosecutor who is heading the investigation, says that the main recipients of the stolen secrets were agents from Bulgaria, Romania and Poland. These three Eastern bloc states have been the most active in channeling electronic secrets stolen from the West to Moscow.

While the extradition request is being processed, the Italians are investigating other clues that may implicate Mr Chadwick in arms deals with Libya.

Italian counter-intelligence has, for more than two years, been trying to piece together the background of a series of murders of Libyan dissidents in Italy. Dr Priore has told the Italian press that there may be a connection between Mr Chadwick and these assassinations. However, the prosecutor has not disclosed details, nor is it clear that the evidence is anything more than circumstantial.

Both Britons are being held at the high-security Rebibbia prison in Rome, which also houses the most notorious of the Red Brigades killers.

The two men are accused of military and civil espionage, arms trafficking and conspiracy to murder. The alleged Libyan connection explains why they were arrested in Italy rather than Britain. The Italian police picked them up on Tuesday morning after they left a plane from London. Plainly, the evidence against them was not considered strong enough to justify an arrest on British soil.

Both Rome and London have been co-operating closely with the Americans in trying to halt the traffic of electronic and computer secrets from West to East.

It has always proven difficult to hold businessmen suspected of such "techno-spy" but the Italians claim there is more than a suspicion to hold Mr Chadwick on suspicion of dealing with the Libyans.

● LONDON: The two men were arrested on May 23 at Rome airport on an international arrest warrant issued by the American authorities, according to Whitehall sources (Andrew McEwen writes). They have been visited in prison by British consular staff.

Panama policy in disarray

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

US fails to win over Latin allies

The Reagan Administration's attempts to draw Latin American countries into a diplomatic offensive against Panama's General Noriega are already foundering, leaving Washington in deeper disarray on what to do next to topple the dictator.

Public support for President Reagan's handling of the crisis has plunged in recent months, according to a *Washington Post-ABC* poll. Only 26 per cent approve, while 58 per cent disapprove. The figures represent an almost complete reversal of public opinion in the past two months.

Negotiations with General Noriega collapsed at the last minute last week, leaving the impression that throughout two months of talks he had

been stringing the US along and never had any intention of stepping down.

For the first time, the Administration began consulting Latin American democracies, telling them what had happened in recent months and seeking their support and guidance on new moves to oust General Noriega.

But President Pérez of Venezuela dispelled any possibility of co-operation from Latin America when he accused the Administration of "astonishing mismanagement". He said negotiations for General Noriega's temporary exile broke down because the US insisted on continuing to recognize Señor Eric Delvalle, the deposed President, instead of Señor Manuel Solís Palma,

chosen by the Panamanian Defence Forces as President.

Señor Delvalle, speaking from his hideout in Panama City, complained that he had been shut out of talks between US officials and representatives of General Noriega. He said he had warned the Reagan Administration a month ago that its negotiating effort would fail.

He rejected the idea of renouncing his claim to the presidency as part of any deal, arguing that this would undermine "respect for constitutionalism" and military subservience to civilian rule throughout Latin America.

General Noriega, appearing before Panama's legislature to explain the talks with the US, made it clear that he had no

intention of stepping down. "No commander abandons ship during a storm," he said to cheers from the audience, packed with his supporters.

Mr Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, said in an interview at the weekend that "the day will come when Noriega will regret the last week of May".

The *Washington Post-ABC* poll is bad news for Vice-President George Bush, who is associated in voters' minds with Panamanian policy even though he opposed the dropping of drugs charges against General Noriega. The survey showed that criticism of the policy is broad-based, and includes some of Mr Reagan's staunchest supporters.

Kabul woos the world with rubber-stamp parliament

From Michael Hamlyn, Kabul

The regime of President Najibullah of Afghanistan took its campaign to gain national and international recognition as "a broad-based coalition government" a step further yesterday with the first session of its new National Assembly.

Made up of representatives of the ruling People's Democratic Party, of allied parties, trade unions, youth and women's movements, and of a large number of "non-party" members, the assembly has left 50 seats vacant for the "opposition".

A joint session of both chambers was welcomed by Dr Najibullah as representing all strands of national life. In effect, it appears to be largely a rubber-stamp for presidential actions.

Speaking in front of a huge gold-and-green slogan saying "In the name of Allah the Great", Dr Najibullah spoke of the "coalition multi-party system" which he was establishing, while admitting that the Geneva accords "do not mean overnight peace".

His new Prime Minister is Dr Mohammed Hassan Sharq, aged 62, and although not a member of the ruling party he has been involved in the higher levels of Afghan politics for 35 years.

He was most closely associated with the late President Daud, who was killed in a coup in April, 1978. For 10 years Dr Sharq had been his principal private secretary, and later his Prime Minister.

In the subsequent coups and counter-coups, his fortunes varied. At one time he was

Ambassador to Japan, then he was jailed for 18 months and later rehabilitated.

His appointment, which has still to be confirmed by the National Assembly, appears to close the door for the moment on the possibility of the return of King Zahir Shah, since he was so closely associated with President Daud, the man who caused his exile.

The convening of the National Assembly came after

Peshawar — A report published today warns of "mass starvation" in Afghanistan unless the estimated five million refugees in Pakistan and Iran are encouraged to return gradually and there is intensive agricultural reconstruction (Edward Gorman writes). The Swedish Committee for Afghanistan says that "largely because of the systematic destruction of animals and agriculture, food production has dropped to (between) 45 and 50 per cent of levels prior to the Soviet intervention".

A weekend of actions aimed at improving the Kabul Government's image on the world stage. One was a meeting with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and recently appointed the UN's special co-ordinator of aid to Afghanistan.

He was accompanied by senior officials from 12 other UN and international agencies and the talks produced an agreement that aid to the returning refugees need not be channelled through the Government, but could be distrib-

uted by all agencies to the refugees directly, wherever they were.

The regime also showed its intention of spreading sweetness and light abroad by releasing a jailed French photo-journalist, Alain Guillo, from Kabul's Pul-e-Charki prison.

Much to the fury of other West European diplomats who have jointly forewarned contact with the regime, President Mitterrand of France sent the permanent head of the French Foreign Ministry, M Gilbert Perol, on a mission to Kabul to carry a message to Dr Najibullah. It said that Afghanistan's release of M Guillo will "benefit the development of relations".

Dr Najibullah, leaping on the opportunity to show his conviction that "the French people hold in high esteem our people's struggle for peace", urged that "no reason can be seen for our relations not to consolidate in the post-Geneva period". French officials denied that they had any intention of upsetting West European solidarity on policy towards Afghanistan, and insisted that the move was made out of humanitarian considerations.

Signor Fausto Biloslava, an Italian journalist, who was also arrested for being in Afghanistan illegally, is still being held. The Afghan President's campaign to win friends abroad (which includes a new liberality about the issue of visas to foreign correspondents) will be carried on next month, when he visits the UN in New York.

Settlers jeer at Israeli peace activists

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A couple of thousand Israelis symbolically moved out of the "left hand" at the weekend in the latest demonstration by Peace Now activists in support of an end to the occupation of the territories.

Two convoys of cars and buses, one from Jerusalem and one from Tel Aviv, converged on a field just south of Nablus for a rally on Saturday. In line with a High Court ruling, they left their banners, leaflets and posters behind as they crossed into the West Bank, but as they drove to the rally they waved and exchanged victory signs with Arabs they passed.

The convoy was greeted

with much less polite hand signals as it drove between the massed ranks of the settlers of Elkana, who gathered on each side of the road to jeer.

The original plan of the rally had been to visit two Arab villages, Beitar and Turmus Iyya, which have been the recent scenes of violent clashes between Arabs and settlers. This was also forbidden by the High Court and the activists had to be content with speeches from left-wing Knesset members like Mr Gadi Yatziv, who said: "We are here in the middle of the land of apartheid. Settlers have one law and Palestinians

have another." The rally over, the demonstrators took the new road linking a number of large settlements to the coast.

"We wanted to show the Arabs that Israelis can leave the occupied territories," said one.

Meanwhile, a reserve soldier, Mr Rami Hasson, has been sentenced to four weeks' detention for refusing to serve in the territories. He becomes the 22nd Israeli soldier to have been punished for this offence.

A reserve officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Dov Irimia, has been questioned by police and may be charged with incitement after admitting that he

urged the soldiers not to serve in the territories because "the occupation is corrupting the IDF (Israeli Defence Force)". He said that "illegal orders" given by the Defence Ministry led him to call on other soldiers "to refuse to carry out war crimes by breaking bones, killing civilians and trampling on human dignity".

Meanwhile, 70,000 Arab schoolchildren aged between 11 and 15 were allowed back to school in the territories again yesterday after a five-month suspension imposed because of the unrest. Another 200,000 kindergarten and junior school children went back last week.

Hezbollah gunmen stay secure as nervous Syrians march in

From Robert Fisk, southern suburbs of Beirut

The soldiers were foot-slogging through the dust of Haret Hreik, dripping with perspiration under their steel flak jackets, weighed down with rocket-launchers, rocket-propelled grenades, anti-armour weapons and rifles, their ammunition clips in pouches wrapped round their chests.

Every general would understand these troops, some of them so nervous that they had fixed bayonets on their march into the southern suburbs of Beirut. But the bespectacled man in the long white robe standing outside his little villa was in another world.

"We are Islamic and we are proud to be Islamic, and here we want a pure world," he said. He gave us a long smile. "You see, we are all good people here. We are not vampires. We are not bad. We have nothing to do with hostages. Our real enemy is the alliance of America and Israel and what this has done to our Islamic people."

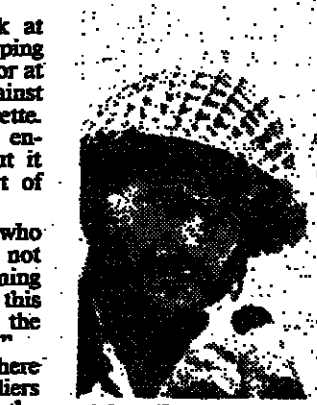
He wanted to talk. Did he not, after all, hold an engineering degree from a Detroit college? Even his English accent was

American. He did not look at Syria's sweating ranks tramping past the front of his house, nor at the infantryman leaning against his back wall lighting a cigarette. His pure world scarcely encompassed such realities. But it was not without its element of shrewdly observed truth.

"You know, the Syrians who come here now — they are not invading. They are coming because it is part of a plan. But this is not a military entry into the suburbs. It is a political entry."

And so it turned out. There were, indeed, hundreds of soldiers filing down the narrow lanes, the sun flashing off their steel helmets, true representatives of the world's poor bloody infantry.

But ahead of them, along with their lieutenants and majors, had also marched a squad of neatly bearded, intense young men commanded by a plump figure who had been personally accused of kidnapping at least one of the foreign hostages still held in the few square miles around us. Syria's deployment was partly



A heavily armed unit of Syrian troops advancing cautiously in Beirut's southern suburbs at the weekend.

under his control and one only had to watch the faces of the young Syrian officers to realize this.

The Syrian major held a folded map with every lane in Haret Hreik marked in purple, the references running down to the again Bir al-Abed road. But advice from the plump figure of Mr Abdul-Hadi Hamadi was sought constantly by the major. For Mr Hamadi's co-ordinates stretched all the way to Tehran, and it was

only with Iran's consent that the Hezbollah gunmen of the southern suburbs had stood back to watch Syria's deployment.

Just south of the Bir al-Abed road, for example, stood a Hezbollah barracks with perhaps 10 bearded young men standing in front of it. The driveway to the building was protected by an iron gate with a painting of the Iranian flag on its base. The young men

were all Hezbollah members, and they did not smile.

They watched the Syrian soldiers with that special, dedicated intensity that marks those who have lost the ability to doubt. One of them shouted to us: "Yes, you are safe now." When we lay emphasis on the word "safe" or on the "now", with all that this implied? That once the Syrian Army had deployed and settled into the safe and idle life of

occupation, foreigners like us would be no more secure in the southern suburbs than they have been for the past four years?

For it was, in fact, the Hezbollah who were safe. Safe from arrest and safe from searches, secure in the knowledge that the Syrians could seek for no hidden weapons and enter no barracks without specific permission from Mr Hamadi. Wherever the Western hostages are now secreted, the Syrian soldiers beside us had no mandate to find them.

Even if Terry Waite and John McCarthy, Terry Anderson, Tom Sutherland and Brian Keenan and the other 11 Western hostages were in the basement of a block of flats in the next street, there was no way of knowing. One could not help wondering if the tall, bearded figure of Mr Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, was in fact only a few hundred yards from us? Had Mr McCarthy or Mr Anderson — journalists both of them — perhaps been held in that untouched barracks? Were they near us? Had they any idea that the Syrians were here and that their own press colleagues were

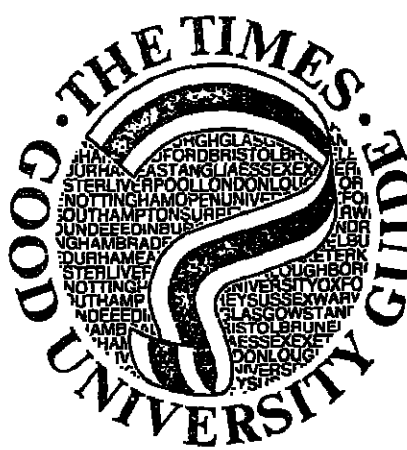
walking the streets outside their prison?

Such certainties are hard to come by in Beirut, and if there was one sure fact in the southern suburbs it was that the inter-militia battle between the proxy armies of Syria and Iran had come to a temporary end. And it must be said that, for many thousands of people, Syria's deployment here brought a kind of peace. Too late for the old woman in black staring in disbelief from a car at her burnt-out flat in Haret Hreik, her hand over her mouth, silent in bewilderment before the blackened remains of her home. Too late, of course, for the 300 or so who died here these past three weeks.

For those with dreams, there was still time. The engineer in his white robe was eventually forced to acknowledge a few physical realities: when a carload of Hezbollah officials drew up in front of his home, two-way radios in their hands. They ignored us but greeted him with great seriousness of purpose, retiring to his porch for discussions. The "pure world", it seemed, was still under construction.

SPECTRUM

First class . . . or second best



● During the next few weeks, many of Britain's universities will be open to inspection by prospective undergraduates, now facing one of life's most vital decisions

● Too often, though, a choice is based on no more than guesswork, hearsay or prejudice
● Each weekday for the next three weeks, *The Times* provides a comprehensive guide to undergraduate life, and to what is on offer at every university and polytechnic

Part One: Spoil for choice

Make a pile of the handbooks, guides, surveys, prospectuses, and it would stand nearly 5ft high. Yet, as *The Times* discovered when it set about compiling its second Good University Guide, despite information aplenty there is a paucity of helpful answers. Advising where to go and what to read is a minefield.

Teachers blame this paradox on pupils and their pushy parents. They say they ask the "wrong" questions, like which is the "best" place to study history or chemistry or economics. Witness Peter Samson, head of the sixth form at Park View Comprehensive in Cheshire: "It doesn't matter a damn. For someone taking a first degree, one place is much like another." Or Hayden Drennan, principal of Portsmouth Sixth Form College: "Some institutions are more fashionable than others but there's no such thing as the 'best' place. It's a question of which is the most suitable course."

Parents who think such statements fly in the face of reason are liable to suspect a conspiracy: an unholy alliance between egalitarians in schools and insiders in the universities who want to protect incompetent colleagues. Yet even the meritocratic public

schools are sceptical. Dr Angela Slater, universities liaison officer at Eton, says: "We're trying to talk our boys out of the belief that there are only five or six 'acceptable' places—Oxford, Cambridge, Exeter, Durham, Bristol—but I sometimes feel we're fighting a losing battle." David Fotheringham, the higher education adviser at Cheltenham Ladies' College, says: "Our girls assume Oxbridge is top for everything. They regard Bristol, Durham and Exeter as very much in the second division. We do our best to counteract the notion of a league table."

However, a league table most certainly exists. If the teachers' message is horses for courses, the "horse" is almost invariably measured by his or her A-level score: five points for an A, four for a B, three for a C and so on. As a rough guide (the requirement varies from subject to subject), it takes 14 points to be sure of a place at Cambridge, 12 at Bristol, 10 at Southampton, 8 at Hull and 6 or less at most polytechnics.



End of term capers in Oxford: but if Rag Week is your bag, Aberystwyth (see guide) might be the best bet

would be without, *University Entrance: the Official Guide*, published by the Association of Commonwealth Universities, and Brian Heap's annual *Degree Course Offers*. The consequence is obvious:

some institutions attract cleverer students than others. The pace of their teaching is therefore likely to be quicker, the intellectual environment more stimulating. It follows that those with the largest number of departments able to

exact the highest A-level scores are likely to be the "best" universities. Curiously, teachers who deny the obvious—often out of reluctance to admit that many or even most of their pupils are simply not bright enough to

quality—are often the same ones who complain that parents have an unduly restricted notion of which the best places are. Yet if schools will not tell them, how are parents to know that Manchester University and Imperial College, London, are outstanding for science and engineering or that Nottingham is one of the best provincial universities?

Of course, the principle is not infallible. Brian Heap, the guru of the grades, says some universities owe much of their popularity to being prettily situated. So York and Bath can demand higher grades than, say, Teesside or Wolverhampton polytechnics. Also, as Alan Barnes, a recently retired headteacher who is schools liaison officer at Essex University, points out, a pupil who achieves three Cs at a run-down inner-city comprehensive that has difficulty attracting good teachers is likely to be better material than one who gets the same grades at a well-favoured public school. That is one reason why some universities set such store by interview.

Social considerations can be critical too. The obvious ones are whether to stay at home or move away and whether to choose a city-centre institution or a campus in the country. But there are others.

Mike Roberts, director of the sixth form at Great Barr Comprehensive in Birmingham, says: "Some of our pupils come from quite ordinary working-class backgrounds so they're rather introverted. We steer them towards northern universities like Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford where we know they'll be happier socially than at, say, Exeter or Durham." Noreen Manning, headteacher of Camden Girls School, a well-regarded comprehensive in north London, says: "We tend to warn the girls against Bristol which we hear is very cliquish, socially superior, full of Oxbridge rejects who take a smug view of everyone else."

Len Rix, careers master at Manchester Grammar School, says: "You have to be aware of the pitfalls. Leeds, for example, is known to have a strong and vigorous English department but we warn the boys that their tutor could turn out to be a dungeoned feminist."

More important, as every teacher emphasises, many less distinguished universities have some outstanding departments

and some polytechnics offer courses few universities can match. Some schools take great pride in getting wind of these before everyone else does, which tends to send the grade requirements rocketing. By the same token, however, reputations can persist long after the justification for them has gone.

David Smith tips Newcastle Polytechnic for economics, Hatfield Polytechnic for civil engineering and Loughborough for electronics. Cheltenham Ladies' College recommends York for English ("a modern, well thought out course") and East Anglia for history of art. Eton ("you tend to pick up information as you go around") says Bradford offers excellent language courses for those wanting to become interpreters. Manchester Grammar, one of the most admired of the independent day schools, reckons that Manchester Polytechnic is "brilliant" for business studies and recommends Trent Polytechnic for law.

Opportunities for teachers to find out what universities and polytechnics are like are almost limitless. Dr Martin Gregory, universities liaison officer at Winchester, says he could give up teaching and spend all his time at the fairs, conventions, conferences and open days mounted by institutions increasingly concerned to counter the impact of a declining number of 18-year-olds. In the end, though, a surprising number of schools rely on the opinions of their former pupils.

Gregory says: "We tend to steer the boys towards those places where recent Old Wykehamists have been happiest." He rattles off the customary list but with the addition of Birmingham and Newcastle. Len Rix, at Manchester Grammar, says: "In our most popular documents in our careers room are the reports I get every Manchesterian to write in his fourth term at university. They answer the questions everyone asks: is the place what it's cracked up to be? What grades do you need? How much money do you need? What's the teaching like? Are the lectures compulsory? How do you meet girls?"

John Clare

TOMORROW

Comparisons: is a Keele first as good as an Oxford first?

A to Z

ABERDEEN

Regent Walk, Aberdeen AB9 1FX (0224 272000). Inquiries: Schools Liaison Officer, 0224 272000. **Location:** The campus is an interesting blend of ancient and modern buildings incorporating many of the fine Georgian buildings of old Aberdeen. The main campus is very close to the city centre. The journey from Aberdeen to London by train takes seven hours. **History:** Kings College in Old Aberdeen (founded 1495) and Marischal College in New Aberdeen (founded 1559) became one university in 1860. **Undergraduates:** 5,000 (Male/Female ratio 5:4). **Main areas of study:** The most popular courses are English, Politics and International Relations (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences), Marine Studies, Petroleum Geology, Computing Science (Faculty of Science) and Engineering. The university was hard hit by the 1981 cuts, especially in the medical department, and has worked hard to expand its computer studies and engineering courses. Length of degree course: three years Ordinary, four years Honours, five years Medicine. **Special features:** Applicants with very good A-level passes may be allowed direct entry into the second year of study. Continuous assessment forms a part in most courses and there are special arrangements for mature students who lack normal qualifications. Library facilities are excellent. Students admitted to one of six faculties rather than a department and enjoy two broad-based years before starting to specialise. Easy to change courses. **Social life:** Halls of residence are on the campus and first-

years whose homes are not in or near Aberdeen are guaranteed student flats within walking distance at Hillhead which accommodate a further 800 students. During the oil boom the cost of living soared in Aberdeen but prices have since stabilized. The university has more than 90 non-sporting and 45 sporting clubs and the SU runs several bars. Within easy reach of the Grampians for climbing and walking. **Student view:** Aberdeen is large enough to have all the facilities and societies one could want but small enough to be a real community. University accommodation is good and cheap. **Famous graduates:** Sandy Gall, Iain Cuthbertson, Nicky Campbell, Kenneth McKellar. **Open day:** Visitors welcome by arrangement.

ABERYSTWYTH

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth Old College, PO Box 2, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 2AX (0870 62 5177). Inquiries: Registrar. **Location:** The oldest part is in an historic Victorian building situated on the seaford, while the new Penglais campus is built on a hillside overlooking the town and Cardigan Bay. **History:** Founded in 1872, Aberystwyth later merged with Bangor, Cardiff, Lampeter, Swansea, the College of Medicine and UWIST to form the federal University of Wales. **Undergraduates:** 2,710 (M/F 17:14). **Main areas of study:** Largest fields are Law, Accounting and Business Administration but the sciences account for around one third of the students. Length of course: three

years (four for Modern Language students). **Special features:** Most subjects are still exam-orientated but students do not commit themselves to specializing until the end of the first year. The university is bilingual (the town itself is 50 per cent Welsh speaking) though all courses are taught in English. A Irish place to study Welsh, Irish, Cornish or Breton. Science park. **Social life:** The university puts up 70 per cent of students in halls of residence or self-catering flats and all first-years who apply by May are guaranteed accommodation. Private flats and bedsits in town are easy to find. Outstanding sports facilities and vigorous student life, perhaps because it is difficult to reach by public transport. The arts centre is the focus of attraction and students tend to stay on campus instead of going home at weekends. The Aber Rag Week is said to be one of the biggest in Europe. **Student view:** Aberystwyth has a close-knit community of students and is a truly international college with around 17 per cent of its students coming from overseas. Transport difficulties at weekends encourage sporting and other activities. A spectacular, if windswept, campus overlooking the town. **Famous graduates:** Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Angela Tooty, Arthur Enry. **Open day:** September 27, 1988.

ASTON

Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4A 7ET (021 359 3611). Inquiries: Schools Liaison Officer. **Location:** Modern, green campus built on 40-acre site close to Birmingham city centre. The glass entrance hall with its sky-

lifts is in keeping with the hi-tech nature of the university. **History:** Founded as a science college in 1885, Aston gained university status in 1966. **Undergraduates:** 3,110 (M/F 3:2). **Main areas of study:** Engineering, Science, Management and Modern Languages. The most popular courses are Management and Administrative Studies, Pharmacy, Ophthalmic Optics. Length of degree for full-time students: three years. **Special features:** In 1986 Aston spent more than £3m on its computer facilities which are said to be among the most up-to-date in the country. Use of information technology is held to be a fundamental part of studies. Science park. **Social life:** All first-years are able to live on campus. Students are accommodated in three tower blocks and four low-rise buildings on the main campus at Gosta Green or in Handsworth Wood University Village, four miles from the main campus. There is a cinema on campus, two sports centres and a swimming pool. The Guild of Students (students' union) holds discos, has three bars and a games room. **Student view:** "Whatever your previous experiences nothing can prepare you for the rigours of an Aston education. Some lecturers and tutorials can be interesting, entertaining, even funny. But sadly these are few and far between. To survive, Aston has to be good, the more people they can produce to work on *The Times*, the better Aston does in the tables." **Open day:** No more this summer.

BANGOR

The University of Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG 0248

351151). Inquiries: The Registrar. **Location:** The campus is built on a small hill overlooking the town. Although much of it is modern, the central focus of the University College Park is a large Edwardian building. The School of Ocean Sciences is several miles away at Menai Bridge. **History:** Founded in 1884 through public subscription and donations. **Undergraduates:** 2,310 (M/F 5:4). **Main areas of study:** Ocean Studies, Agriculture and Forest Sciences, Biological and Chemical Sciences, Social Studies. The most popular courses are Accounting, Banking and Economics, Electronic Engineering Science, History, English. Length of degree course: three years (four for language students). **Special features:** A centre for oceanography, Bangor is one of only two British universities to own two research ships. The School of Biological Sciences has its own field station and botanical gardens to aid research. Science park. **Social life:** All first-years are accommodated in one of seven halls of residence. One is set aside for Welsh-speakers. The college is the centre of culture for both town and gown. It has a theatre and two concert halls, art gallery and museum. The sports facilities are good, and the university is strong on outdoor activities. Bangor is an international centre for climbing. **Student view:** "In academic terms Bangor has a number of very strong departments including Electronics, Economics, and in particular Ocean Sciences. However, such

strengths have only been developed at the expense of other departments, with the closure of Philosophy, Drama, Italian... Bangor is on the slippery slope to becoming an Institute of Science and Technology. Having said this, Bangor has one of the most idyllic settings for a university in Britain." **Famous graduates:** Roger Whitaker, Dr Robert Edwards (test-tube baby pioneer), Dr David Rice FRIS (Director of the National Institute for Medical Research). **Open day:** None this summer.

BATH

Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY (0225 826826). Inquiries: Secretary and Registrar. **Location:** On hilltop site two miles outside the beautiful Georgian city. A rather exposed campus with modern, symmetrical buildings and a small but pleasant lake. The SU operates a nightclub to and from town between 11pm and 1am. **History:** Founded in 1894 as the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, given university status in 1966. **Undergraduates:** 3,040 (M/F 2:1). **Main areas of study:** Science, Technology and Management. Most popular courses are Mechanical Engineering, Management, Electrical Engineering. Arts students are in the minority. Most courses involve small tutorial groups and continual assessment and the university encourages inter-connection between disciplines. Most students are on four-year sandwich courses. **Special features:** Access to computers is good and there is a conference interpreting room and a range of audio-visual aids

which includes a television production system. The university also has a sports scholarship scheme which adds a year to a student's course.

Social life: All first-years are offered accommodation, although not always on campus, and 25 per cent will be expected to share a room. The Accommodation Office will help freshers find bed and breakfast places if preferred. Student drama flourishes and groups appear regularly at fringe festivals. Probably because the university has no arts faculty, extra-curricular subjects like music and art are popular. The university is one of a small number designated a National Centre for Coach Education. It has a Sports Development and Recreation Department and the sports facilities on campus are said to be excellent. **Student view:** "The university buildings look rather like a multi-storey car park but the land around is made up of either elegantly landscaped, grassy hillocks or well-groomed sports fields. The library is not one of Bath's stronger points. The campus careers office is very good and that, with Bath's good academic record, means we have an excellent graduate employment record." **Famous graduates:** Martin Hedges (white water canoe champion), David Trickett, Chris Martin (England Rugby Union international). **Open day:** May 20, June 3, June 24.

QUEEN'S, BELFAST

University Road, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland (0232 6245133). Inquiries: Admissions Officer. **Location:** The main body of the University is in a quiet, leafy

suburb on the south side of Belfast a mile from the city centre. The medical school is two miles away.

History: Founded in 1846 as one of the colleges of the Royal University of Ireland, given university status in 1908. **Undergraduates:** 6,570 (M/F 4:3). **Main areas of study:** Medicine, Law, Science, Engineering, Humanities, Agriculture, and Education. Length of degree course: three to five years. **Special features:** A £1m programme has enabled the university to buy 1,000 personal computers in addition to existing computer facilities and further expansion is planned. **Social life:** There are 1,600 places available in halls, university houses and flats; half the students live at home. There are good facilities for married couples but private rooms are hard to come by. The SU is active and the sports facilities are good. There are plenty of pubs and eating places around the university and the city is enlivened by the university-run annual international arts festival in November. **Student view:** "Queen's is one of the few universities in Ireland or Britain which has a compulsory course of Old English. The Faculty of Medicine has an excellent reputation. Don't believe all the stories about a student's life being boring. It is very often not. However, it's not all hard work." **Famous graduates:** Vincent Hanna, Nick Ross, Seamus Heaney (poet). **Open day:** September 15-16. **Student views are taken either from the University or Student Union spokesmen.**

Tomorrow: Birmingham to Buckingham

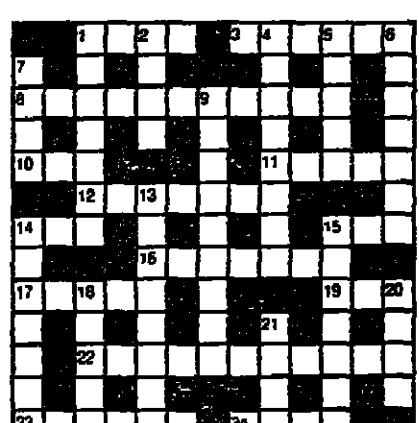
CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1576

ACROSS

- 1 1874-1954 US composer (4)
- 3 Spiny plant (6)
- 8 Horse fish creature (11)
- 10 Secret operations regiment (1,1,1)
- 11 African wildcat (5)
- 12 Beadlike snail (7)
- 14 Long March Chinese leader (3)
- 15 Comrade (3)
- 16 Arctic toothed whale (7)
- 17 Turf (5)
- 19 A knock (3)
- 22 Without enthusiasm (4-7)

DOWN

- 2 Take up (6)
- 4 Hops brew (4)
- 1 Thick paint (7)
- 2 Narrow opponent (4)
- 5 Come nearer (8)
- 6 Brief experience (5)
- 7 School bag (7)
- 7 Therefore (4)
- 9 Signal (4)
- 13 Swinging bob (8)
- 14 Large colouring (7)
- 15 Adhesive wound dressing (7)
- 18 Parasitic fly (5)
- 20 Sea rise fall (4)
- 21 Challenge (4)



SOLUTION TO CONCISE JUMBO CROSSWORD OF MAY 28

ACROSS: 1 Manpower Services Commission 16 Noticed 17 Modernise 18 Out of a job 19 Arch-bishop 20 Raininess 21 Scourge 22 Antecedence 23 Italy 24 Maria 25 Dot 26 Curacao 31 Arrow-head 34 Dinner set 36 Developer 37 Saline 38 Aluminium 40 Passionflower 43 Royal occasion 44 Landing strip 45 Dues and dashes 51 Hexamer 52 Pelican 54 Humouring 57 Isosoma 59 Tricolour 60 Gimlets 61 Um 63 Swear 65 Topaz 66 Populariser 69 Introit 71 Good rain 72 Outspoken 75 Obligation 76 Placation 77 Program 78 Special Operations Executive 79 OYN 2 Arctic 3 Pacific 4 Wedge 5 Ramadan 6 Endorse 7 Virginia Water 8 Criminal error 9 Secretary 10 Oppress 11 Mates 12 Sulfate 13 Injure 14 Noble sentiments 15 Unbalanced 23 Thieves 24 Droop 27 Renounce 30 Calvarium 31 April 32 Res 33 Decept 34 Drawl 36 Sci fi 39 In a vacuum 40 Pukhtitudinous 41 Night life 42 Whipper 45 Nexus 46 Toric 47 Self-censor 48 Doctor Zhivago 49 Abhor 50 Heir 53 NCO 55 Mogul 56 Gastronome 58 Moss-juni 62 Notable 64 Ragroup 65 Trooper 66 Prehens 67 Phoenix 68 Rapport 70 Trail 73 Topic 74 Kirov.

ERRATUM

● A daily competition to test your general knowledge begins today in *The Times*. It will accompany our Good University Guide, which we are running every weekday on this page for the next three weeks.

● Each day there is a chance to win one of the new Z88 portable personal computers made by Cambridge Computer Ltd.

● All you have to do is pinpoint and correct the deliberate mistake hidden in the daily question, which will cover areas as diverse as art, sport, English, music, science and history.

● There are 15 Z88 laptop computers to be won (one for each day of the competition). The Z88 weighs only 2lb and works on four tiny batteries. Yet it comes with a full range of easy-to-use integrated software, including word processing. It can also be linked with an IBM-compatible desktop PC or a BBC micro.



The following is a line from a famous play. Can you correct the deliberate mistake? But screw your courage to the sticking-point. And we'll not fail.

Write your answer in the coupon below and send it to ERRATUM Day 1, 16 Whitefriars Street, London EC9 6NG. Each day is a separate contest and requires a separate envelope. You must not send all your entries in one envelope.

Answer: _____
Name: _____
Address: _____

The closing date for all entries is last post on Friday, June 24, 1988. A prize of a Z88 personal portable computer will be awarded to the first correct entry opened for each day's question. The judge's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into. The winner will be announced in *The Times* on Friday, July 1.

عبدالله المحمد

best

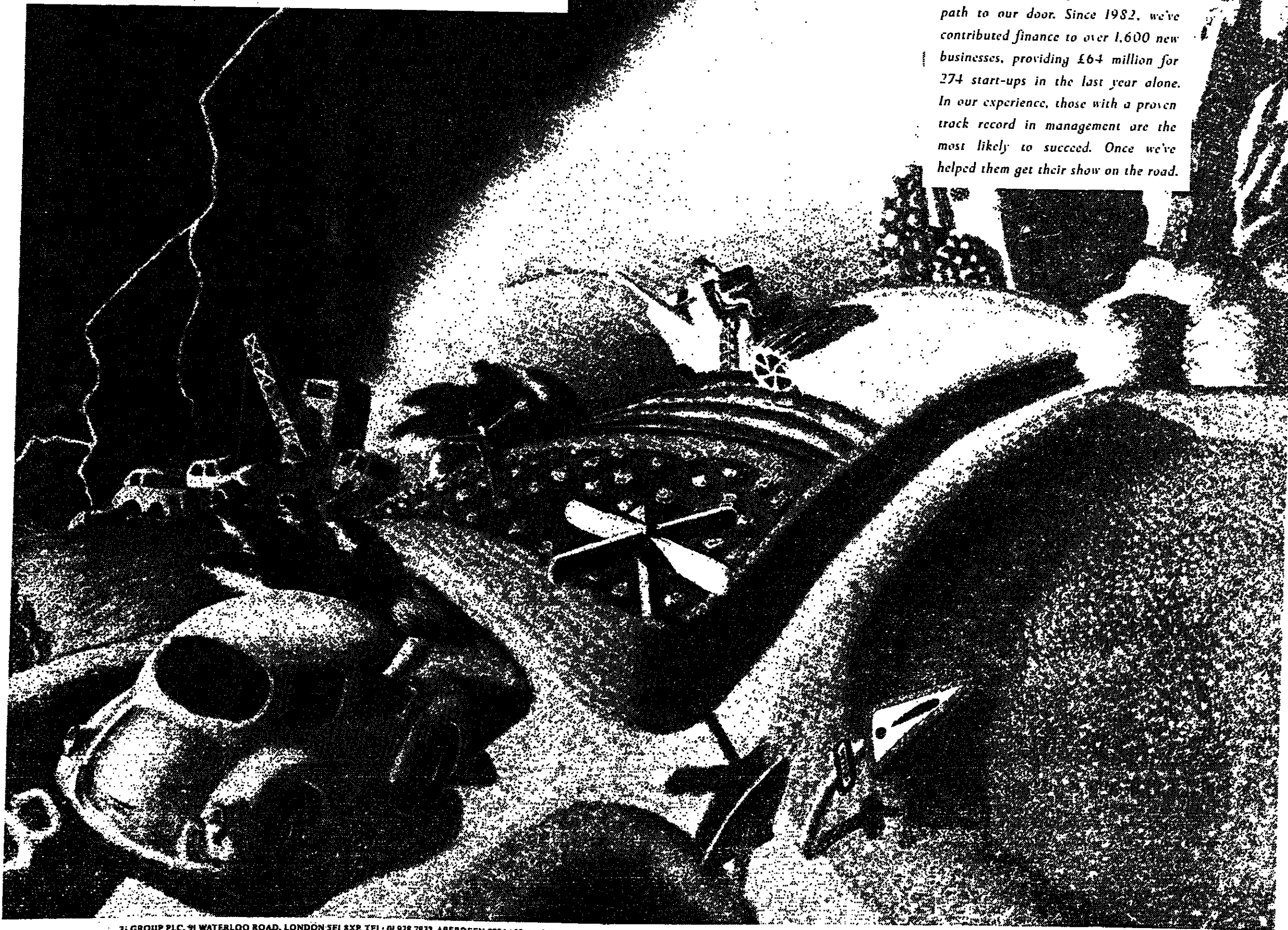
IF YOU'VE EVER THOUGHT OF STARTING YOUR OWN BUSINESS AS A SECOND CAREER, TALK TO US

FIRST



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MONDAY PAGE

A New Age is dawning, where hippie meets yuppie with a spiritual gloss. Steve Turner looks at its earthly manifestations

Echoes of the age of Aquarius



Hands-on experience: members of the Fellowship of Erasmus administering spirit healing at the Festival for Mind-Body-Spirit, where "something new is being born"

The Age of Aquarius, the rock musical *Hair* assured us, would be characterized by "sympathy and understanding", not to mention "mystic crystal revelation". What we actually got was Charles Manson, Watergate, the oil crisis, rising unemployment and flared trousers. But not everyone gave up hope. The remnant of believers, along with a growing number of converts to alternative methods of getting high and getting healed, are now to be found operating beneath the umbrella of New Age.

As exemplified by the 11th Festival for Mind-Body-Spirit which finishes today at the Royal Horticultural Halls in London, New Age covers a multitude of esoteric religious ideas, self-help teachings and ancient forms of medicine. You can attend a demonstration of hatha yoga followed by a concert of New Age music and a lecture on interiorization, "a technique used to heal emotional problems, organic diseases and change negative attitudes".

New Age, announces the press release for the festival, "is about cleaning your chakras (energy centres) as well as your pores. It's about creating your own reality and being what you want to be. It's about taking command of your life and making use of free will."

As such, New Age appears as a spice of hippie mysticism and yuppie greed. Neil of *The Young Ones* grafted on to Gordon Gekko of *Wall Street*. It is obviously the perfect religion for the late 1980s, where today's Porsche drivers were yesterday's pilgrims on the road to Kathmandu. New Age can put a spiritual gloss on the urge to be Number One.

Unlike the counter-culture of the 1960s the New Age movement had no visible leadership, but emerged in the California of the early 1970s centred on encounter groups, health food stores and alternative medicine circles, spurred on by new research in physics and science which appeared to challenge old western mechanistic certainties.

The powering influences were the altered states of consciousness experienced by so many through drugs, mysticism and the occult

during the hippie experiment, and the teachings of various human potential groups. What these apparently diverse influences had in common was a view of man as potentially God-like, restrained only by bad karma, lack of knowledge, negative thoughts or plain old "normal consciousness".

In place of personal salvation, New Age taught personal transformation. Our basic flaw was not sin but limited awareness. We were perfectable not through repentance

and faith, but through expansion of consciousness. David Furion, director of the Wrekin Trust, a charity set up to study the "spiritual nature of man and the universe", explains: "I would see man's basic problem as being asleep to who he really is. He's not in touch with that inner, divine part."

The various New Age techniques, ranging from an hour in an isolation tank repressing back to the womb, to Mongolian chanting, are means of attaining this awareness. The New

Age will dawn when enough people clean up their chakras and take command of their lives.

Malcolm Stern, for the past six years programme director of the influential Turning Points forum held at St James's Church, Piccadilly, sees stock market tumblers, theological turmoil in the established church and the widespread acceptance of meditation and group therapy as signs of a decaying order.

"They are all manifestations of a new law coming into being," he says. "When enough people have created their own reality for themselves, society will change. Something old is dying and something new is being born."

Certainly New Age beliefs are no longer confined to the fringe. Marilyn Ferguson, author of *The Aquarian Conspiracy*, believes that by the end of the century 25 per cent of Americans will, to a large extent, have adopted New Age perceptions. The idea of a divine consciousness running through all created matter has been a spur to concerns apparently as unconnected as ecology, feminism, animal liberation and the peace movement.

British New Agers point enthusiastically to the influence of Laurens van der Post on the Prince of Wales, and to the Bishop of Durham who, in a recent interview, described God as "the power behind things, the presence and the possibility in things, and therefore the promise behind things, who is constantly making for love, righteousness and peace".

"We no longer want to see Jesus Christ held up as the only Son of God, as though divinity was something unattainable by everyone else," Stern says. "We want to see Him as a model of man perfected."

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Lifestyles at loggerheads

Outside the Festival for Mind-Body-Spirit, a white man in a white turban was squatting on the steps eating hummus from a pot. Another bearded man, called Gordon the Gnome, who wears a green fake-fur gnome's hat with a bell, was pausing for a cigarette. Smoking is not permitted inside the festival hall, where each year the Aetherius Society, the Baha'is, the Theosophists and scores of other spiritual proselytizers pin up a picture of their man with a beard, arrange their leaflets on an Indian bedspread, and compete for souls in an atmosphere thick with aromatherapy and twanging New Age music.

Inside a darkened booth down the hall Graham Wilson, who founded the festival, was photographing auras for the Kirlian Society, thereby divining health and personality. "At first people came out of idle curiosity," he said. "Now they're integrating it into their lives."

Sure enough, the makeshift booths were strewn with people having their feet caressed by the Metamorphic Society, their knees rubbed by the faith healers. Some sat at small tables opposite palmists and sand readers, others paused to listen to a young woman in rainbow scarves from the Raelian Movement who believed that life on earth was created by people from space — and we mistook them for angels. A copy of *Let's Welcome Our Fathers From Space* was available for £5.

"You're searching for something within yourself," said a tarot card reader, hoarse with prophecy. "Had you realized you had this spiritual side?" She took a long draft from a Thermos and turned over the card that would reveal the answer.

Four steps west along the District line, at the first Time Out Live exhibition, Marlene Sibley put aside her packet of Rothmans. "You're good at making your money work for you," she said. "You could try a bit of dabbling in stocks and shares. Are you married, by the way? Yes? Well, you'll marry twice." After 10 years selling divination sundries at the Mind-Body-Spirit Festival, Marlene Sibley has deserted for a stall at Time Out's "complete lifestyle exhibition" at Olympia, a slick distillation of London's most modish shopping centres.

Judging by the exhibition attendance, the Time Out reader now has appetites which can no longer be sated by a futon and a ticket to a meeting of the Hackney Troops Out Committee. They may be members of the ICA, but they also drink Swan Lager and buy tickets for *Starlight Express*.

With so much to buy, from computerized rowing machines to Portuguese time-share apartments, it seemed unlikely that many Time Out workaholics would spend time browsing through the anarchist literature on the Freedom Press stand, run by a man whose porridge-brown jumper would have looked far more at home at the Mind-Body-Spirit Festival. "Them?" he said. "No, we've never exhibited there. They're all materialists there, aren't they, with that Buddhism and everything. We're trying to get over to a wider public. Would you like a leaflet?"

Catherine Bennett

GLOSSARY OF THE NEW AGE

Aromatherapy: first practised more than 4,000 years ago in China and Egypt, it involves massage with essential oils chosen to fit your particular emotional needs. It promises to stimulate both body and mind.

Biorefeedback: electrodes are taped to the head and brainwaves are monitored, while questions are asked by a trained therapist. The goal is to achieve an "alpha state", a condition of deep relaxation.

Channeling: another word for mediumship. The best known American channel is a Mrs J.Z. Knight who says she is taken over by the spirit of Ramtha, a 35,000-year-old warrior.

Colour therapy: based on the observation that colours deeply affect the state of mind, it involves selecting the colours appropriate to an individual's moods.

Devilish dancing: A Muslim Sufi tradition. A whirling form of dance during which participants claim mystical states.

Downing: most popular form uses a pendulum for diagnosis of illness. Geomancy: study of earth mystics based on a belief in ley lines as sources of energy. Places such as Glenasmole, Co. Wick, situated at a convergence of ley lines, are thought to be particularly

"magical" as they benefit from a concentration of such energy. **Guided imagery:** also known as visualization, this is a meditation technique. A guide suggests situations which the meditator must contemplate.

Holistic: a key word — denotes the emphasis on approaching each individual as a whole rather than as a bundle of disconnected functions. Especially relevant in matters of health where an apparently physical problem can have roots in spiritual or emotional realms.

Iridology: study of the iris of the eye, believed to be divided into 90 areas which give away secrets about inner tensions and disorders. **Kinesiology:** a systematic muscle testing, developed by chiropractors in the 1930s: muscles are tested for weakness which show up as "locks".

Kirlian photography: the theory is that we all possess a natural aura (a faith healer's is dramatically enlarged, a nervous wreck's is seriously depleted). A Kirlian photographer claims to be able to tell where your aura is suffering and offer a remedy.

New Age: a basic belief in the perfectibility of man and of a new upturn in evolution which will see man becoming more God-like and

the world more peaceful. Theodore Roszak, an early champion, wrote in 1975 that he was already witnessing "a transformation of human personality which is of evolutionary proportions".

New Age music: originally marketed by mail order or through health food outlets as music to enhance meditation or contemplation. Now more of a sales tag to sell pleasant instrumental albums. The earliest practitioners believed in the healing power of music drawing on ancient theories of the correspondences between sounds and body organs.

Past life recall: form of guided meditation; where the meditator is talked back to birth, life in the womb or, so it is said, a past life. The advantage is believed to lie in the possibility of working out past traumas or even of checking your progress on the karmic wheel.

Rebirthing: deep breathing technique developed by American Leonard Orr, supposed to help in unlearning and letting go. Called rebirthing because Orr's own initial experience of the technique was to relive a birth trauma. **Reflexology:** massaging of the feet (each part of the foot corresponds to a part of the body). Based on ancient Chinese belief in meridians. Claims to clear energy lines.

Love in a soapy climate

A few years ago Channel 4 showed a programme called *Quits in Women's Lives*, and got a lot of stick for its pains from people who refused to believe in the relevance of patchwork to the great universal scheme of things.

These same scoffers, I am sure, will not credit the importance of doing the laundry as a microcosm of society in action (you can see from that last bit of gobbledegook that my training in sociology has not been wasted), so I should like to point out that when I asked a beautiful socialite if anything interesting had happened to her recently, she said that something certainly had: she had started using liquid Ariel.

What is more, quite a bit of *EastEnders* (the television soap opera that has caused many a media academic to write a treatise on Albert Square, using words like microcosm) is set in a launderette. I hope I don't miss the episode in which Dot switches

from a packet of washing powder to a plastic ball containing biological liquid, as I feel it will be a moment of deep social significance, comparable to the moment when Angie's liver packed up.

The role of the launderette as a community centre is long established, ever since the first one opened in 1949 in Queensway. Even the shyest person can make friends in a washing shop; it is impossible to be stand-offish towards someone sitting beside you on a plastic chair while you watch his mismatched socks gracefully circling round in a sea of suds.

The launderette smells nicer than a singles bar and is a less obvious kind of mating organization. The first launderettes opened in areas where many lonely students languished in bedsitters, and I

am convinced that the launderette provided an invaluable dating service as well as keeping them spotless.

But here is a new development: a "classy, mould-breaking laundry" has been designed to fit in with the lifestyle of today's busy professionals who cannot afford to spend hours in the launderette (sic) every weekend.

This establishment is called Scrubbs and has opened in the Fulham Road, an area of west London so gentrified that if you do not sport pale grey Venetian blinds in the front window you face possible eviction.

Scrubbs offers a "state of the art" hand-finished shirt service. Please don't ask me what that means — maybe it promises not to break the

buttons. It will also iron, dry clean, repair and alter, and collect and deliver. In other words, customers won't have to go near the place at all.

This is a minor tragedy, because the best thing that could happen to an up-and-running, self-starting yuppie is to take time out and do nothing more strenuous than watch his striped boxer shorts get washed for 20 minutes or so. Because of their 25-hour working day, yuppies are as lonely as any housebound wife or foreign student.

If Scrubbs wishes to be really helpful, it should refuse to collect and deliver but provide tea and biscuits on the premises. This would be a far better thing than installing a 24-hour answering service. Upwardly mobile people who found love at the launderette would be so pleased that they might well name their babies after the two young men who run Scrubbs, which would be very appropriate since their names are Crease and Plect.

PENNY PERRICK

TALKBACK

Speed readers?

things because they are still important, unresolved questions, not to be settled by "equal pay and a promise of crèches", as Catherine Bennett rightly implies.

From K.J. Brookman, Great Waltham, Essex:

I was glad that your article "Lessons for the parents to learn" (Monday Page, May 16) dealt with the important issue of bullying. Yet bullying has deeper roots than one child's liking for violence. Bullying is not always phys-

ical, and constant taunting and practical teasing can soon make a child very unhappy and shatter its confidence. Teachers may not spot the misery at once, and although only one child may start the nastiness, others will all too often join in.

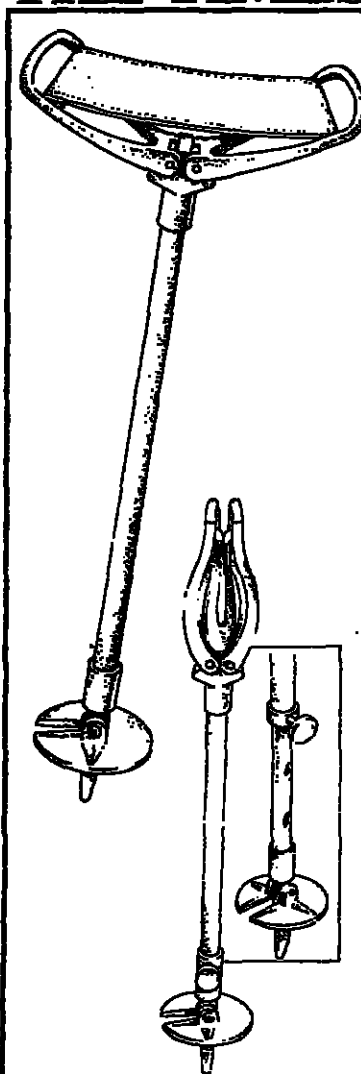
As a former headmaster, I would advise parents always to tell a school if their child is bullied persistently and to insist that bullying is brought to a halt. Parents can also assist their child by helping it not to react too obviously to teasing.

Those who bully have often been victims first.

From Sue Low, Bishops Norton, Gloucester

How dare Penny Perrick say "Yours poisonously, Bo-peep", May 23) that the nastiest letters come from the countryside? True, there is some truth in the fact that we are constantly at war with slugs, greedily, rain and mud, low flying aircraft and articulated lorries taking short cuts down lanes. We are all so busy combating nature that you should count yourself lucky that we write to you at all. I'm only bothering because I'm waiting for the man from the garage to look at my car. As for hating children, there is absolutely nothing wrong with them after the age of 35.

THE TIMES UMBRELLA & STICK SEATS



Those who spend even a small amount of time outdoors during the coming months will appreciate the comfort of these seats and the protection of these umbrellas — especially in our unpredictable weather.

Stick seats are useful for so many outdoor activities — horse races, football, rugby matches — or at any event where you would have to stand rather than sit on cold, hard and damp ground. Made in England to extremely high standards from aluminium (which blends strength with light weight) and genuine leather. The handles are shaped to make carrying easy and the "slings" leather seats are slightly padded to ensure comfort. An aluminium disc at the base of the shaft folds down to prevent the stick from sinking into damp ground. Two styles available: the Standard stick has a seat 12 1/4" wide, and overall length (closed) of 33", and weighs just 1kg. The Deluxe version has a wider seat of 15 1/4", an adjustable shaft which can be lengthened to 38 1/4" to ensure maximum comfort, and weighs 1.4kg.

Umbrellas are a necessity in our climate and The Times umbrella offers a stylish alternative to the rather mundane types. Bright and attractive with alternating panels (100% nylon) of white and French Navy, it carries the newspaper's logo in black against the white panels. Made in Britain with a solid hardwood handle and eight panels, it is available in both a women's version which has a Fox frame and a mens version which has a double Fox frame for long life. The men's model measures approximately 40 inches long with a diameter of 48 inches; the ladies measures approximately 25 inches in diameter.

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TIMES DIARY

CLEMENT FREUD

My great childhood hero was the man reputed to have gone to the Swan Vesta match company and entered into a deal whereby he would receive 30 per cent of the savings achieved by adopting his proposal. When the agreement was finally drawn up and the lawyers had assembled managerial, technical, operational and union representatives to gauge the merits of his plan of action the man said: "If you put sandpaper on one side of the box instead of on both sides, you'd save half the sandpaper." He is now a rich, living in Bognor Regis.

I mention him because I met the chairman and managing director of the Hot Foot Corporation of Western Australia. He is here on holiday but not averse to talking business. Hot Foot has patented and produces roof paint that is tacky and malodorous, causing pigeons that land thereon to depart instantaneously and relieve themselves on the roof of some other building whose owner has not had the foresight to utilize Hot Foot's product. We were standing in Trafalgar Square, looking up at the Column. I think I saw Nelson nod.

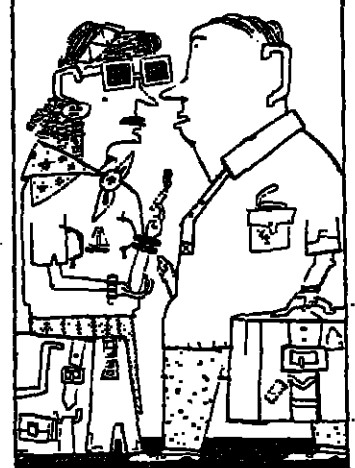
Take a play with an unpronounceable name, written by an author whose name you cannot spell, put it at a theatre which shuffles productions and tends only to advertise the one currently on show and you have the stuff upon which angels burn their fingers. In this case there are no angels — or more accurately, we are all angels — for the National Theatre is supported by public funds (pathetically meagrely in the light of what it achieves) and we shall make a killing — artistically, for the National is not in the business of financial coups. The play is *The Shaughraun* by Dion Boucicault, a 19th-century Ayckbourn with rather less talent but considerably greater output and it is one of the great theatrical productions.

I doubt that it can ever transfer for the stage at the Olivier not only revolves but rises and falls and while *The Shaughraun* rolls off the tongue less smoothly than *Cats*, *Phantom of the Opera* and *Wimbledon* you come away with a sense of wonderment unequalled at those rival attractions for which tickets are in great demand.

The Telenovela, that which you may have been watching and to which you have commendably sent much money, originated, as do so many things in the world of television, in America. Last Wednesday a Telenovela veteran from the Jerry Lewis Organization briefed the 15 regional presenters on the problems of being "live on air" for 21 hours. "Wear soft shoes, eat small meals, take quick sips of liquid and don't sit down; once you sit you fall asleep." As a consequence all chairs have been removed from all Telenovela studios.

In Regent Street on Friday, staff from Thames TV were doing their bit selling Telenovela T-shirts to passing shoppers at £5 a go. An American tourist offered a Thames girl £1,000 for the T-shirt she was wearing. She took it off. Gave it to him. He paid. Lots of people stood around and watched; none of them paid.

BARRY FANTONI



Wednesday is nomination day for candidates contesting the leadership of the Social and Liberal Democrats. I do wish I could get more worked up about it. In 1976, when David Steel and John Parnell fought to lead the Liberals, national party membership ballooned to a 60-year high for it was only paid-up Libs who could cast a vote. I was Steel's agent; he stood for predictable political safety and I thought we had need of that.

The then MP for North Cornwall represented a more exciting journey into largely uncharted waters — though David Owen's politics would not have been far removed from Parnell's. Passions ran high; in the old Isle of Ely constituency we pushed up the number of our members from 800 to more than 2,000 because people wanted to have a say in where we were going and who would take us there.

If Messrs Beith and Ashdown want the finances of the SLD to flourish — as they must — it is time they came out with separate and distinctive policies which will persuade people to become involved. Beith, as Steel's deputy for the last three years, will have the problems of George Bush; he lacks his leader's charisma and if he didn't agree with the leadership, why did he not stand up? So Beith will tread the Steel path while Ashdown might well take the party into an altogether less predictable, more imaginative direction. As the SLD currently has little to lose, it seems essential to support the attractive option of going somewhere we have not been. Were it possible to corral the support of all those who reject Thatcherism and are unable to support the moving target of Labour, what a grand party we'd have, as the songsmith put it.

I read that Highland Spring has been successfully relaunched: same water — but a new bottle and an extra 10p on the selling price was what did it. . . people are sensitive about inexpensive *aquas mineralles*. Come 1992, when we get access to the European wine lake, someone will change wine into water and become famous and rich.

The poor shall inherit the Liebherrmilch.

As the report in *The Times* on Saturday made clear, there is an extraordinary upsurge of political unrest all over the Soviet Union. Tens, hundreds, thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands of people are openly protesting for the rights of nationalities, for a better environment, against compulsory military service, for free trade unions and, of course, for more religious and political freedom.

Informal political groups are springing up everywhere, meeting anywhere, discussing anything from human rights to the responsibilities of the individual. There are thousands of "greens". The Hari Krishna cult is active. A new and open political party was formed in May. Some of those participating were beaten up, others were simply put on trains to their home towns — modest punishments by traditional Soviet standards. At least 220 unofficial journals are being published. The best known include *Express Khronika*, believed to have 57 correspondents across the country, *Referendum*, *Glasnost*, *Mercury* and *Bulletin for the Christian Community*.

Local party bosses, the militia and the KGB are making some attempts to clamp down but they can no longer be sure that their

David Hart advocates a human rights condition to all future deals

Freeing the Soviet people

superiors or the courts will co-operate. Some of those arrested are simply sent home, in some cases with the approval and support of militia station captains. Nor can the authorities rely on the unquestioning support of the official Soviet press. Increasingly, local and national papers print letters complaining of the actions of the authorities.

Although there has been no fundamental reform of Soviet law, Mr Gorbachev's rhetoric has not only released the natural yearning for freedom of the Soviet people, it seems to have paralysed substantial reaches of the repressive apparatus. Last week, editor of *Glasnost*, Sergei Grigoryants, received the surprising honour of a most unfriendly mention by Gorbachev in his pre-summit interview with the *Washington Post*. Despite this, he remains free and continues to publish.

The West seems ready to take Gorbachev's reforms at face

value. The dissidents are not. They believe that his policies are designed to persuade the West to give him the economic and technological help that he desperately needs and to galvanise Soviet workers into accepting the necessary economic reforms.

They see this as a logical extension of the classic Soviet cycle of *détente* with the West and its own citizens followed by an internal clampdown and a return to cold-war confrontation when Western credits have been secured and Soviet citizens begin to demand too much freedom.

The dissidents may well be right. It is hard to believe that the present leadership in the Kremlin is over-anxious to divest itself of the huge power it enjoys through the monopoly of the Communist Party.

The dissidents believe that the sheer depth of the economic crisis provides them and the West with a unique opportunity to work together for a genuinely

pluralistic society. They argue that such a society is just as much in the West's interest as it is in their own. They are right. A pluralist Soviet Union is far less likely to present such a threat to international stability and world peace.

No one can doubt the courage, energy or determination of the dissidents. Whether the West has the vision to play its part is much less certain. It is providing the Soviet Union with more high technology equipment than ever before and more than \$750 million a month in credits. The latest of these — more than \$2 billion by West German banks — was reported on May 9.

As the West invests in the Soviet Union through the organs of the state it has an interest in keeping the state in being. And Western credits provide the Soviet leadership with the option of buying off opposition from unpolitical workers.

The Soviet Union has huge

armed forces and a bankrupt economy. There is evidence of dissension in the leadership and, more important, political unrest on an astonishing scale and intensity. Dangerous conditions. Conditions that could drive desperate political leaders to undertake military adventures with unforeseeable consequences. Conditions, equally, that could lead to a permanent increase in individual freedom for Soviet citizens.

Gorbachev is a most remarkable man. He may intend to give his people the human rights they are entitled to. He may not. It is impossible to know, or to know how long he will be in power. Under these circumstances Western leaders should act in obedience to their own political morality, the morality that inspired the abolition of the slave trade, and do all they can to abolish political slavery in the Soviet Union.

Although President Reagan

put human rights at the top of his public agenda in Helsinki, there is little sign that any Western leaders have thought out how the West can go on the offensive on behalf of the Soviet people. One way is to evolve policies that clearly link agreements for arms control, technology transfer and credits to demonstrable internal political reforms: credits in return for a freely elected judiciary, technology in return for enforceable property rights.

Those who think such ideas come too close to interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state should remember how much the Soviet Union has interfered, and continues to interfere, overtly and covertly in the internal affairs of other states, including this one.

The Soviet political system has murdered as many as 50 million of its own citizens and, for most of this century, comprehensively enslaved the rest. For the West to rely on the good will of the Soviet leadership towards its own people is not only naive, it is immoral. Future generations East and West will not forgive Western leaders if they help Gorbachev to regenerate the Soviet economy while avoiding the fundamental political reforms for which his people so clearly yearn.

Bernard Levin

America's unclaimed dead

New York In this city, an average of 1,500 unidentified bodies are found every year. (In case you think, as well you might, that the word "processor" is a noun or two adrift, I'd better spell it; one thousand five hundred.)

Murder, suicide, accident, disease, starvation, cold — there are many possible categories, and no doubt the police patiently sort as many of the corpses as they can into the appropriate columns. The point, however, is not that they are corpses — we shall all take on that status one day — but that they are unidentified corpses. That is one hell of a lot of mislaid human beings.

As it happens, the number of unknown dead people is almost exactly the same as the annual number of murders in the Big but rather worm-eaten Apple, and at least three other cities, Los Angeles, Detroit and Miami, have a similar score for homicide; I have no figures for their tally of unidentified corpses, but I suppose it must be similar to that of New York.

Before I go any further into the story of the faceless dead, let me recount something rather exceptionally opposite. A shooting apparently after a quarrel, at New York's Museum of the American Indian, in Harlem, left one man dead and another arrested. (The man arrested is called Lionel Blue, but I don't think he can be the merry Rabbi of that name.)

The dead man lay where he fell, clear across the doorway into the museum. He died at nine o'clock in the morning. The alleged assailant was taken away immediately afterwards, as soon as the police arrived. But the dead man continued to lie there.

He lay there until about 12.30 pm when an assemblyman (roughly the equivalent of a borough councillor) drove past; he had heard about the shooting some hours earlier, and was astonished to find the corpse still there. Nor were there police or other appropriate officials measuring, testing, photographing, searching in the course of investigating the affair. The dead

man had been left alone when the police made their arrest, and he was alone still.

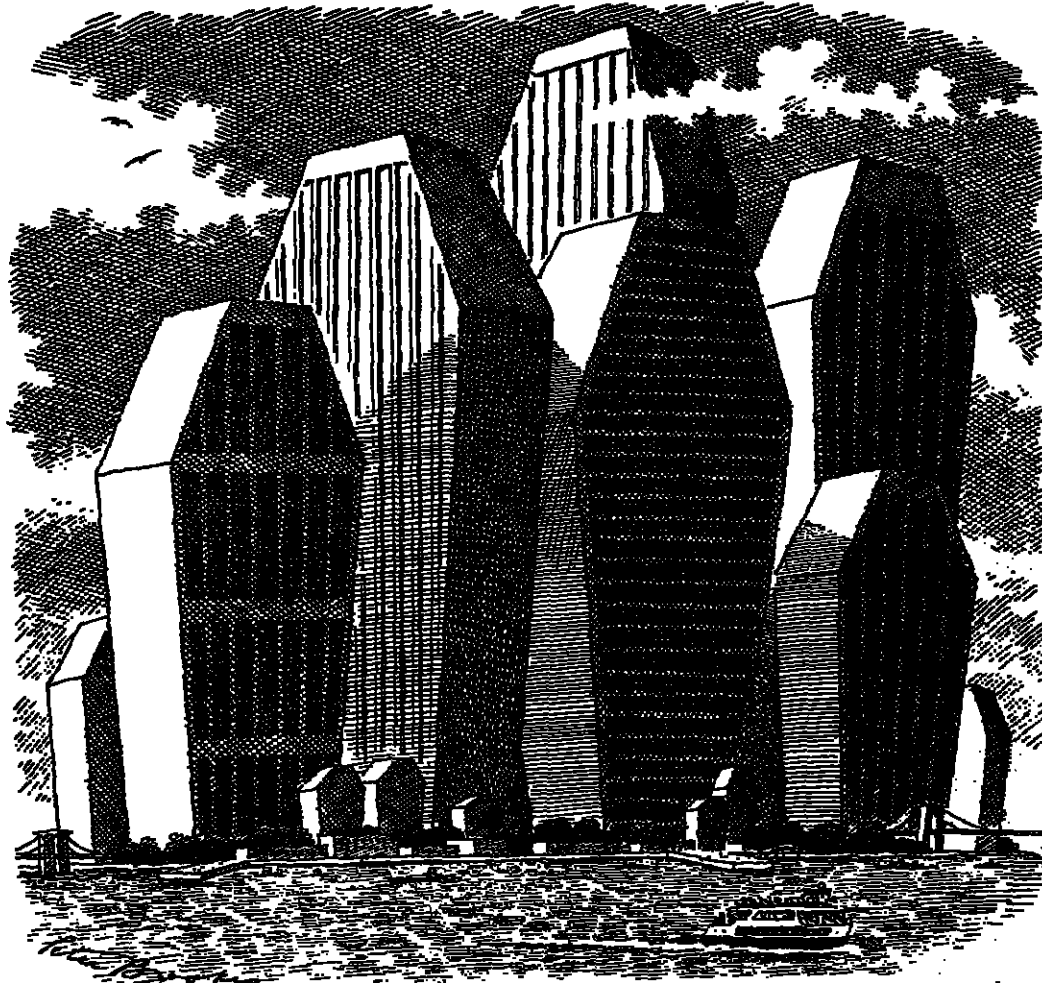
The public-spirited official (mind you, you don't have to be very public-spirited to think that the corpse of a man who has been shot dead ought to be removed from a public place) demanded action. I should think so, I don't know how many visitors the Museum of the American Indian has on a Friday morning, but however many they were, they would have had to step over the dead man to get into it, had it not been for the fact that the museum authorities declared the place closed till further notice. (Ah, *messieurs, quelle délicatesse!*) Officials of the museum, incidentally, used the side entrance.

The assemblyman was not the only person who felt sufficiently concerned about the Case of the Immovable Corpse to do something about it: the museum authorities were very concerned, and one of their number kept telephoning the authorities. Nothing happened.

The assemblyman was now in his office, sure that action had been taken. Not so; at 1.30 he got a call from the principal of a college housed in the same complex as the museum, asking for something to be done about the unwanted guest. In response to this reasonable request, he telephoned the police, the medical authorities, the Emergency Medical Service and the district attorney. Action this day, at last.

Having done his duty, he presumably got on with the rest of his work. He left his office to go home, but conscientiously went via the museum to check that all was back to normal. All was by no means back to normal: it was now five o'clock, and the corpse was still exactly where it had fallen eight hours earlier.

A stupendous game of buck-passing then ensued; the players were the medical examiner, the Emergency Medical Service, the district attorney's office and the video unit that was supposed to photograph the body and the



scene. All disclaimed responsibility, and all had excellent excuses. (Unfortunately, the dead man was not himself an American, otherwise he could simply have been put on show as an exhibit.)

The assemblyman, near or even at his wit's end, finally called the mayor's office. Now Ed Koch, whatever his failings, knows what to do in a log-jam like this; it is to break the jam instantly, and make sure the city knows who broke it. At six o'clock, not one ambulance, but two, turned up at the museum, and the dead man, nine hours after he died, was on his way to the morgue. The gallant assemblyman's last words on the

subject were: "Do you have to go to the mayor every time you want a body moved?" Actually, those weren't his last words; he also asked: "Would that body have been allowed to sit all day in front of the Trump Tower or the Metropolitan Museum?"

The answer is obviously no; but I don't propose to go into those implications. Instead, I return to the annual 1,500 unidentified corpses, joining hands with the very well identified corpse at the Museum of the American Indian. Murder is sometimes done in Britain; dead men in Britain sometimes tell no tales; I believe that one of the King's Cross fire victims is still unidentified, even though medi-

cal scientists have "reconstructed" his face, and published the picture of it.

But I really do not believe that either half of this macabre tale could take place in Britain; London and New York have roughly the same population, but if there are 1,500 unidentified corpses a year in the former, I should be very much astonished and appalled, and if a man killed in a shooting could lie for nine hours in front of, say, Sir John Soane's Museum, I should be considerably more astonished and appalled.

If I am right, it behoves America to explain the difference. We don't need to get the theme mixed up with the gentle-

men who run Noraid, and rattle their collecting boxes in the grand cause of murdering Englishmen. For that matter, I was in a New York shooting range (never mind why) a few days ago, and was very properly not allowed to have a gun because I hadn't got a gun license or a shooting license, and the New York laws demand both; but the manager said that if I wanted to go shooting all I had to do was to nip over to Connecticut, where I could blaze away to my heart's content for nothing but the price of the gun and the bullets.

But why are there tens of thousands of homicides a year in the United States? Whatever the reason, it surely encompasses the 1,500 unidentified corpses, and the delay in collecting the dead man from the Museum. Of course the gun laws of America, even in the toughest states, are criminally inadequate, and there seems to be no hope of correcting the one hideous blunder of the men who wrote the Constitution, and embedded the "right to bear arms" (by which, of course, they meant something very different) in America's soul.

Of course the National Rifle Association, the body — good word in the circumstances — which fights every attempt to restrict the use of guns, despite the carnage, should not exist, in any civilized society, outside a lunatic asylum. Of course the drug problem, and the violent crime, it inevitably creates, makes things much worse. And of course there is something (though not much) in the effect of America's rugged history and the pioneer and vigilante spirit.

But these are excuses, or at least explanations; they do not answer the two most important questions. The first is: who was supposed to notice the 1,500 people who went to their deaths so surreptitiously, and why didn't they notice? And the second is: which public officials in the story of the dead man at the museum felt ashamed of themselves when they learned the details, and how many of them will go on being ashamed?

Commentary • GEORGE SCHÖPFLIN

Breeze of change

Károly Grósz, who has replaced János Kádár as Hungary's Communist Party leader, is no declared supporter of radical reform. However, simply to justify his new position to the public he will need to launch a programme of extensive change.

Hungary is badly in need of new thinking, both in the economy and, even more importantly, in the political system. Democracy in some form is the only way the system is opened up to bring to the surface all the competing interests, until now suppressed, no amount of modification to the economy will be worth anything.

Unprofitable heavy industry makes up around two thirds of Hungary's economic output and a start must be made to turn this around. According to one senior economist close to the centre of power, 1991 is the make or break year. Hungary's debt service ratio is running at around 40 per cent, which is uncomfortably high but can still be refinanced by new borrowing. In three years, however, this will jump to over 60 per cent, which will leave Hungary facing default.

The economists know this, but whether the new party leadership is ready to grasp the nettle — swallow the frog, as the Hungarians say — is harder to predict. It is a coalition, which will not necessarily dance to Grósz's tune.

There is still quite a strong conservative element around, even if most of the best-known Kádár supporters have been ejected from the party leadership. The conservatives take the view that while the situation is difficult, there is no need to panic, and that the usual tinkering

of the economic system will be enough. The pragmatic centrists around Grósz — "opportunists" as their opponents label them — are ready for a good deal of economic reform but are loath to pull the party right out of the economy.

This is what the radical reformists around Imre Pozsgay, newly promoted into the Politburo, are demanding. He wants direct involvement by the party reduced, cutting back the powers of party *apparatchiks* to allow the political scene to be populated by autonomous, spontaneous initiatives. These could crystallize into established groupings and find representation in a reinvigorated parliament. And the press would be free to discuss this without the constraint of having to follow the party line.

The party itself, for long the stronghold of conservatism, would change too. Communist Party rules make it impossible for disagreement to be worked through by discussion. The centre decides and the membership acts. This is evidently self-defeating, because it simply entrenches orthodoxy. The debate has been honing in on the idea of allowing "platforms" to emerge and to remain. This would be a major break with precedent and not a comfortable one. Even some people known as radical reformers shy away from this idea.

Yet much of the party membership is ready for something along these lines. Not only is public opinion showing mounting dissatisfaction, but so is the party, both the membership at large and the party machine. The pace of change has

speeded up enormously in the last two or three months and ideas like multi-party democracy, which many outside the party accept as the obvious end goal, are gaining ground.

A variety of independent political initiatives are surfacing. The first new independent trade union in Eastern Europe since Solidarity, the Democratic Association of Scientific Workers, has just been launched, attracting nearly 2,000 members in a few days. It intends to protect the interests of its members, mostly white-collar, at a time when 25 per cent inflation has been eating away at the value of their fixed salaries.

An alternative to the communist youth movement, the Association of Young Democrats, was set up earlier this month and another group has been created to press for unrestricted travel. The Hungarian Democratic Forum, a loose grouping of national radical writers and intellectuals, has held monthly meetings to capacity audiences in Budapest. The Network of Independent Initiatives, launched by the democratic opposition to help coordinate all independent activity, has attracted considerable support.

There is no shortage of ideas or expertise in Hungary. What the new leadership will do with these is another matter. The boldness of Grósz's programme will determine whether or not Hungary survives the 1990s as a going concern or whether it sinks into the morass of poverty that has enveloped Romania.

The author teaches East European politics at the London School of Economics.

Slice of the axion

Bologna Using a magnet left over from an earlier experiment, a group of scientists at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island has been looking for axions, particles which, some cosmologists say, constitute the bulk of our Galaxy. But the group told the ESO-CERN meeting on Particle Physics and Cosmology here last week that it has found nothing yet.

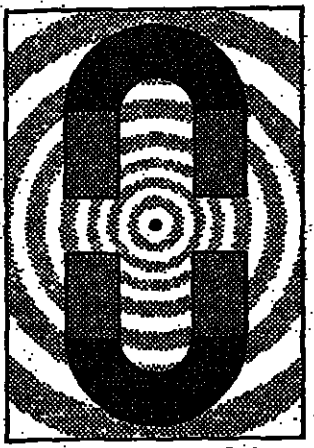
In recent decades, astronomers have assembled a varied and convincing body of evidence that there is much more matter in the Universe than can be seen through telescopes as stars, galaxies and other objects.

The speed at which stars rotate about the centre of a galaxy, for example, leads to an estimate of the galaxy's mass, which turns out to be much larger than the mass of the stars, dust and gas. On a bigger scale, analysis of the way galaxies cluster together implies gravitational forces greater than can be due to the visible matter alone.

But deducing that there is dark matter in large quantities is much easier than telling what it consists of.

The most fashionable candidate now is the axion, invented conceptually in 1977 by physicist R. Peccei and E. Quinn as part of a theory of the interaction of nuclear matter. Axions turned out to have two properties convenient for cosmologists.

Enough of them could have been produced in the early



moments of the Big Bang to account for dark matter now. And they are able to coalesce around and between galaxies in something like the fashion inferred. (Other dark matter candidates would either end up concentrated at the centres of galaxies or scattered uniformly throughout the Universe.)

The axion is such an appealing candidate that some cosmologists have built elaborate theories of how galaxies form relying exclusively on its as yet unproven existence.

Then, in 1983, P. Sikivie of the University of Florida suggested a simple way of detecting axions, if they indeed make up the dark matter of our own Galaxy. In a powerful magnetic field, an axion is converted into a radio pulse whose frequency is directly related to its mass. But the conversion occurs only infre-

quently, so an effective detector must be very large with a very strong magnetic field.

A prototype of this detector is that now built at Brookhaven. The project was relatively cheap and quick because it used a large and powerful superconducting magnet built some years earlier, and no longer needed.

Inside the magnet, the team built a chamber that could be tuned to respond at chosen radio frequencies, so that axions of predetermined mass could be sought.

The first results with this detector, brought up to date by R. Moskowitz last week, show — to nobody's surprise — that axions have not yet been detected. But the sensitivity of this experiment is not quite enough to find axions in galactic dark matter.

Moskowitz and his colleagues must now decide whether to spend time and money on a bigger and more powerful magnet to push the detector's sensitivity to the point where dark matter axions might be found.

Cosmologists are increasingly anxious to find evidence supporting their preconceptions. Finding the axion would be a triumph for them, but their critics worry that the extravagant effort needed might well prove fruitless. Cosmologists would then simply move on to their second favourite candidate for the dark matter of the Universe.

DAVID LINDLEY

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RACING ON SUNDAY

Watching sport has always been a popular pastime on bank holiday weekends. Thirty years ago events were restricted to the Saturday and Monday, with Sunday observed as a day of rest and worship. In recent years, top-class professional events have increasingly been staged on Sundays throughout the year either giving continuity to an event of several days or providing the climax of a competition. Thus yesterday saw the final day of the three-day equestrian event at Windsor, an international swimming meeting at Leeds, a football competition at Wembley, and a full programme of Sunday league cricket, and today the professional golf tournament at Wentworth has its finale after the third round yesterday. The one sport that the public could not watch yesterday was horse-racing.

Under the Sunday Observance Act of 1780 it is an offence to take money at the gate for professional sports events on Sundays, but the law can be, and is, successfully circumvented in several ways. Admission for a particular event can be restricted to holders of pre-paid tickets — as is the case with the Wimbledon tennis men's singles final — or spectators may have to buy programmes as a condition for entry to ground or stadium.

Horse-racing, however, depends on gambling, and this is governed by the Gaming and Lotteries Act, which forbids both on-course and off-course betting on Sundays (although credit card betting by telephone is possible all day). There are no easy ways to circumvent this law. It would be economically unviable to organize regular Sunday horse-racing, certainly without on-course and probably without off-course betting as well. But if such betting was transacted openly and officially the police would have to act against it. A blind eye could not be turned to such clear, large-scale flouting of the law. The Government is not alone in fearing that if Sunday race meetings were legalized but Sunday betting was not, an illegal betting industry would spring up and bring the law into disrepute.

Two parliamentary attempts have been made recently to legalize charging for Sunday sports events, and to end the anomalous position of horse-racing. Lord Wyatt of Weeford's Bill to legalize all sports meetings on

Sundays would have exempted sports events from the Sunday Observance Act and allowed betting on Sundays, including in betting shops on those Sunday afternoons when racing was to take place. Although it has passed through its stages in the House of Lords, it now lies in limbo in the Commons partly as a result of the determined efforts of MPs who wish to preserve the traditional Sunday. An identical Bill, moved in the Commons by Mr Nicholas Soames, Conservative MP for Crawley, failed to get a second reading in January.

Both Bills allowed for the reform of racing to be instituted gradually: an experimental seven Sundays of racing in the first year, rising to nine in the second and 12 in the third. However, opponents of the change — including the Keep Sunday Special Campaign and the Transport and General Workers' Union — believe that this is the first step towards racing being permitted on most or even every Sunday of the year, disrupting family life and society by forcing more people to work regularly on a Sunday. Yet many public facilities are already open on Sundays thus obliging people to work. These include historic houses and garden centres, bingo halls and casinos. It is inconceivable not to allow betting shops also to be opened on afternoons when racing is taking place.

Increasing dissatisfaction with the position of professional sports events on Sundays, and of horse racing in particular, reflects the deeper changes — above all the decline of church going — which bit by bit have been changing the character of Sunday. The successful moves to liberalize Sunday drinking laws, and the so far unsuccessful attempts to sort out the absurdities of our Sunday trading laws are part of the moves to allow everyone a greater choice of activities at the weekend. In the long-run, it is unlikely that these trends can be stopped.

Although the Government gave its support to Lord Wyatt's Bill, it was largely passive encouragement, and did not extend to finding parliamentary time. The simplest way now to solve the anomalies confronting sport and horse-racing would be for the Government to include their reform in a future Sunday Trading Bill. The sooner that parliamentary time is found for this measure the better.

EUROPEAN UNIONS

The trade union organizations of Europe have a history of hostility towards the European Community. Recently, however, their attitude has undergone a change. Whether they scent the opportunities to be grasped when the single European market comes into full operation in 1992 or, as is more likely, fear the consequences of exclusion from a process which could create more than two million jobs, the European trade unions — the TUC included — are showing unwelcome enthusiasm for European integration.

The unions' belated recognition of European realities is to be welcomed as a necessary adjunct to the pragmatism some TUC leaders have begun to show nationally. But there must be a question as to whether the unions, and the TUC in particular, will be capable of appreciating and exploiting the opportunities on offer. The first signs are not good.

When EEC heads of state meet in Hanover next month, they will face a list of demands from the European Trade Union Confederation intended to influence the character of the European internal market. Unfortunately, these demands, singly and together, reveal the same lack of enterprise and vision that has so hampered the union movement in the past.

The ETUC, which claims to represent some 44 million workers in 21 industrialized countries, complains that the EEC has no collective commitment to reducing unemployment and no provision for compensating workers made redundant by industrial restructuring. It objects that the right of trade unions to engage in collective bargaining across national frontiers is not recognized and wants prior notification of proposed company mergers. It also fears that greater integration will mean a two-tier Europe of rich and poor and wants the adoption of minimum health and safety standards for all workers.

The ETUC demands show a fundamental lack of understanding of what the single European market is all about. The call for a collective commitment to reduce unemployment, for instance, is harmless — and may, when the number of people of working age starts to decline, prove superfluous. But what is the internal market programme if not a declaration of war on unemployment?

Similarly, the absence of provision for compensation to redundant workers may be no bad thing. The restructuring of European

industry is likely to be beneficial in the long term, and anything that hinders it — as attempts to co-ordinate compensation levels across Europe surely would — will make European industry less competitive and the subsequent rationalization more painful.

EEC governments have their own individual programmes for dealing with restructuring and regional development which are probably better kept out of the hands of Brussels bureaucrats. In areas where a more co-ordinated approach is called for, the EEC already has a mechanism — the structural funds — to deal with it.

In Britain, it is the call for trade unions to have the right to engage in collective bargaining across national frontiers that could cause most problems — but not the obvious ones. Fears that pan-European unions could cripple multinational corporations through strikes are probably unwarranted. While European trade unions have a long tradition of expressing solidarity with their oppressed brethren abroad, their words rarely become deeds.

The chief difficulty with cross-frontier collective bargaining derives from the fact that it ignores the conflict between different legal traditions. Most European countries have a legal system which rests on a positive declaration of individual rights. They could accommodate the right to cross-frontier collective bargaining without difficulty. The English legal system, however, permits an individual to do anything that is not expressly forbidden. Any assertion of a worker's statutory right would require or preface a radical change in the legal system.

While this problem sets Britain apart from other EEC countries, the dilemma facing trade unions in the approach to 1992 is Europe-wide. The single European market could bring trade unions more members, more influence and a pan-European role. For this, however, their leaders will have to look forward.

Instead of chanting the old anthems to egalitarianism and international solidarity, they need to examine the recent successes and failures of trade unions throughout Europe, and clarify what the unions have to offer their members in the wider marketplace. It is not the EEC heads of state they should be lobbying, but their future members. They still have time, but not much.

Future of radio

From Mr David Lucas
Sir, The Government doesn't seem to be getting its act together on the future of radio, judging by the suggestion that it is about to abandon plans to introduce radio legislation later this year (report, May 20).

Radio merits parliamentary consideration in its own right — not just as a casual add-on to television. Just look at the audience figures. About 90 per cent of the population spend over 21 hours a week listening to the radio. It is deeply disappointing that important radio developments will now be put on ice for at least another year.

The argument that more radio will benefit listeners and bring radio advertising costs within the reach of all local businesses has already been won. The Government has already abandoned its experiment in community radio once. For many years there have been a large number of community broadcasting groups in existence which have entirely legitimate aspirations. And yet again,

just as sensible liberalisation was on its way it looks as though the parliamentary timetable has slammed the brakes on.

Why shouldn't London Greek radio be legalised? Why shouldn't the Isle of Wight have its own radio station? Why shouldn't more local communities have their own radio services? And why shouldn't listeners be able to enjoy a much wider choice of music programming?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LUCAS
(Managing Director),
Ocean Sound Limited,
Whitby Avenue,
Sewerham, Hampshire.

Legal liabilities

From Mr R. Goldberg
Sir, Lord Denning's Legal Brief, May 24 is a great advocate, and one could easily be persuaded of his thesis — on the roles of barristers and solicitors. However, closer examination reveals how thin the substance of his case really is.

He gives the game away when

he admits that solicitors are probably liable to be sued in negligence for the way they conduct cases in court. Yet in spite of the fact that, when one takes the magistrates' courts into account, more advocacy is carried out by solicitors than by barristers, the potential liability of solicitors has not apparently been tested. Certainly the courts are not choked with negligence actions against solicitors.

Why should we suppose that in practice barristers would be exposed to any greater risk? Why should we assume that barristers are not capable of balancing their desire to serve their client (and, incidentally, their own financial interest) against their wider professional responsibilities, in the way that other professionals have always had to do?

There may be a case against the fusion of the legal professions, but it is not the case put forward by Lord Denning.
Yours faithfully,
R. GOLDBERG,
Fried Stone Goodman,
2 Harewood Place,
Hanover Square, W1.

Implications of the Rowntree battle

From the Chairman of H. P. Bulmer Holdings plc
Sir, So the bid for Rowntree is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission. I wonder whether this would have been the decision if the Distillers Company had fallen to the Americans and Pilkington to the Japanese.

In a speech on the Address two years ago I warned in the House of Commons that the Government must be prepared for a series of household names to come under attack.

The stock market had not yet come to appreciate the significance of brands, but the growing internationalisation of markets, the sums of money washing around the exchanges looking for a quick return and bankers scared by their experiences of lending to the Third World only too eager to back takeovers sometimes very highly geared, all added up to a situation that the Government had to think through. It is not evident that it has done so.

To construct a competition policy that allows the appropriate definition of monopoly in all cases is extremely difficult, not least because it involves sharing important responsibilities with Brussels. Inevitably, for the time being, Government decisions will continue to be pragmatic and the market will continue to take a short-term view and force companies to do the same.

Had the Government, through the secretary of state, referred the bid for Rowntree to the Monopolies Commission it might have, in due course, improved its own understanding of the need for clearer definition of monopoly in a given market situation, and of the political, social and economic significance of allowing a series of household names to pass into foreign ownership.

As the battle for brand hegemony across the world heats up the UK position is likely to appear rather more vulnerable than it does at the moment, and perhaps Cadbury/Rowntree a lost opportunity.
Yours faithfully,
ESMOND BULMER, Chairman,
H. P. Bulmer Holdings plc,
The Cedar Mills,
Flogh Lane, Hereford.
May 26.

From Miss Jean Rowntree
Sir, I was interested in Helmut Maucher's article (May 20) and also in its title 'Let Rowntree shareholders have the final say'.

In a situation whose factors are too complex for the average shareholder to understand, this freedom does not amount to much, but for what it is worth in the short time that may still be left

to us, I should like to record what seems to me one shareholder to be a major omission in the literature I have been sent.

We are being urged to accept Nestlé's offer because of its financial advantages to ourselves and the company. At no point can I find any reference to the welfare of the work force, or to the hope of good industrial relations, nor have I seen any recognition of the human considerations on which the company was built up, and which it has succeeded in combining with a sound business record.

I am a granddaughter of the founder, and served for many years on one of his trusts, and I know how high human considerations stood in Joseph Rowntree's priorities. I hope that, when we make our decisions, we shall not lose sight of the assets that cannot be quantified in terms of money.

Yours sincerely,
JEAN ROWNTREE,
Whole Farm,
Stone-in-Oxney,
Tenterden, Kent.
May 24.

From Mr K. W. Kilvington
Sir, In the early 1960s I spent over a year working as a consultant in the then newly formed British Motor Corporation and saw at first hand the sour relationships and mutual contempt that developed between Austin and Morris executives as the directors tried, largely without success, to develop a new group image based on Longbridge, while compromising on practice whenever Oxford opposition was too strong. At that time I would not have bought BMC shares (even if I had been allowed to) at a 50 per cent discount.

I have little doubt that a Cadbury Rowntree merger would have a similar result; there would be a battle for supremacy between Bourneville and York, which I fear Bourneville would win. In the end, Rowntree would disappear as completely as Bristol's Fry, except perhaps for a Yorkie Bar label on a Cadbury product. But by that time new competing brands would have moved into the market, perhaps a York-based but Japanese-owned Terry range, so that Cadbury Rowntree had no greater share of the market than pre-merger Cadbury.

Whatever the experience may be elsewhere, mergers in Britain do not result in synergy or even in lasting growth. Two plus two never adds up to more than three.
Yours faithfully,
K. W. KILVINGTON,
The Mill House,
Grafton, York.
May 26.

Closure blow

From Dr Glyn Lewis and Dr Anthony Pelosi

Sir, The DHSS has recently announced that funding for the General Practice Research Unit at the Institute of Psychiatry will be withdrawn in September, 1989. Closing this unit will seriously undermine research into psychiatric disorder in primary care, despite repeated claims by the Government of its commitment to community psychiatric care. This comes at a time when the Medical Research Council's Unit for Epidemiological Studies in Psychiatry in Edinburgh is to be closed, a further blow for Britain's future in scientific research.

The present head of the General Practice Research Unit, Professor Michael Shepherd, is retiring this year and without an urgent guarantee of continued funding the existing members of the unit will leave and a successful and productive team will be lost. Their work has already had important practical implications for the way general practitioners treat their patients and is essential if the Government is to plan rational,

cost-effective therapy for those who attend their family doctor.

The World Health Organisation in its declaration, "Health for all by the year 2000" has made primary care the cornerstone of its health strategy for both developed and developing countries. The unit has had unrivalled success in training psychiatric researchers from the developing world as well as strengthening our own primary care doctors, the general practitioners, in their vital role.

Approximately 2,500,000 people suffer from depression each year and around 25 per cent of general practitioners attribute serious emotional problems. Continuing research is essential. The Government must guarantee that the £250,000 used to finance the present unit will continue to be used for the funding of primary care research in psychiatry and that it will not allow the disintegration of a successful research team.

Yours faithfully,
GLYN LEWIS,
ANTHONY J. PELOSI,
Institute of Psychiatry,
General Practice Research Unit,
De Crespigny Park, SE5.
May 23.

Moulders of form

From Mr P. J. B. Tierney

Sir, As the guardian and wearer of my late grandfather's Victorian patent leather shoes, I was prompted by recent correspondence (May 11, 18, 21) to seek more precisely when they were made.

The left shoe bears the legend "to repeat 1M170 Style 2 Size 10 1893 A44", whereas the right substitutes 1993 for what I assume to be the date.

While both shoes are in fine shape, I am uncertain how to prepare for the apparently anticipated centenary of the right shoe.

Yours etc.
P. J. B. TIERNEY,
Bryn Dinart,
Pen-y-Bryn Road,
Colwyn Bay, Clwyd.
May 23.

From Mrs Carenza Hayhoe
Sir, My husband and I both purchased 15in long bamboo canes in Italy 20 years ago with shoe horns on one end and back scratchers on the other, believing we had found the ideal answer to the problem of what to give to "the man who has everything". They proved far too useful to give away so we are still looking for the answer to the gift problem. Perhaps Mr Gnedrich's un-common market (May 23) will enable us to buy the combination scratcher in Britain before long!

Yours faithfully,
CARENZA HAYHOE,
Cambridge Cottage,
8 Village Road,
Alverstoke,
Gosport, Hampshire.
May 23.

Traffic growth

From Mr Jeremy Hawksley

Sir, Your report (May 16) concerning traffic speeds on the North Circular road in London remains similar to pre-war speeds, ignores the fact that traffic volumes have quadrupled in this period.

Much of the North Circular is exactly the same as it was 50 years ago, despite enormous traffic growth, and it is only sensible that the Government should plan improvements. If they do not, more traffic will divert on to local streets, imposing more traffic delays and environmental damage.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY HAWKSLEY
(Secretary),
Movement for London,
Cowdroy House,
6 Portugal Street, WC2.
May 20.

Wrong number

From Mr K. W. Shenton

Sir, I understand well the problem that Mr Boon (May 23) is encountering in confusing telephone and facsimile numbers. My company, a design consultancy, has long been advising clients of the perils of putting too much information around their principal address and telephone number.

On our own letterhead we have put telex and facsimile information at the base in a slightly smaller size, but still readable and easily accessible.
Yours faithfully,
K. W. SHENTON,
Shenton & Shenton,
101 New Bond Street, W1.

Shifts of power within Synod

From the Rev R. T. Beckwith
Sir, Your leader "Property of the Church" (May 20), is not as well-informed as usual. Ever since Parliament started taking a greater interest in religious affairs again, which was signalled by the prolonged debates in 1974 on the worship and doctrine measure (ending with a division in the Commons), the Ecclesiastical Committee has on a number of occasions referred Church legislation back to the General Synod for reconsideration, to which the Synod has invariably agreed.

The objections raised by the Ecclesiastical Committee have not by any means always been on technical points. On at least one occasion they considered that the proposed legislation was contrary to natural justice, and more recently they asked for amendment to the women deacons measure, on the grounds that it would prejudice a matter of large

doctrinal principle, the ordination of women as priests.

The Ecclesiastical Committee has thus been acting much as a second chamber acts within Parliament itself, and offering a detached opinion on proposed legislation which can lead to wiser second thoughts. There is no reason why such constructive criticism should be resented.

If it leads to resentment on the present occasion, it will (I am afraid) be because the legislation permitting the ordination of the divorced and remarried ought never to have been submitted to Parliament at all.

If this measure had been properly designated as involving a permanent change in the Ordinal, it would have required two-thirds majorities in the three houses of the Synod, something which it failed to achieve by a substantial margin in the House of Laity.
Yours faithfully,
R. T. BECKWITH, Warden,
Latimer House,
131 Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Pensioners abroad

From Mr D. J. Coupland

Sir, Amidst all the debate over the value of the beloved pound sterling would the ministers and captains of industry concerned please spare a thought for us suffering pensioners living overseas on British pensions?

I paid into a contributory pension scheme when £1 was bought for \$58.47. It was subsequently devalued, on a murky November 19 in the 70s, to \$57.26. After that it "floated".

At the present so-called "high" rate which seems to frighten some who succeeded us, my pension was exchanged on April 28, 1988 to \$53.72 — a far cry from \$58.47. It has been as low as \$52.69 in May, 1985.

The old straits dollar, succeeded by the Singapore dollar, has changed only in name. It is stable. Many of us still battle on for British business.

Perhaps those now in authority could reciprocate by fixing and subsidising a fair compromise rate for British pensioners living overseas. Incidentally, we are taxed locally under the double-taxation agreement.

Please do not allow sterling to drop again. There must be other territories where British pensions are similarly affected.
With compliments,
Yours faithfully,
DERRICK J. COUPLAND,
40A Orchard Road,
MacDonald House,
Singapore 0923.
May 19.

Mortgage relief

From Mr J. R. Kirwan

Sir, Mr Hunt (May 20) is rightly concerned about the immorality and folly of a fiscal policy which favours the rich against the poor and owner-occupiers against tenants. However, he has the wrong target in his sights.

Mortgage interest tax relief is wrong because it is given against an expense incurred in obtaining income which is not itself taxed. The remedy is not to remove the relief, but to tax the income.

An owner-occupier is in effect his own landlord. His house gives him an income equal to the rent, net of costs of maintenance and repair, which he could expect to receive if he let it on an open market. It is this tax-free occupancy of a house, rather than the tax relief on the interest on a mortgage, which drives up its price.

Two-thirds of owner-occupiers have either no mortgage or only a small one and removal of interest tax relief will affect them little or not at all. Furthermore, the subsidy which all owner-occupiers receive via tax-free imputed annual value is many times greater than that which the mortgaged among them receive via interest tax relief. Market distortion is correspondingly greater.

Mr Hunt should rephrase his conclusion: the housing market will remain distorted and a real social evil will be perpetuated until imputed annual values are taxed.

Yours sincerely,
J. R. KIRWAN,
3 Evelyn Close,
Botley, Oxford.

Housing anomaly

From Mr R. S. Musgrave

Sir, The Government's proposed "voting" system for council estates deciding whether to go private is, as Mr Gutman correctly points out (May 16), little short of ballot-rigging.

A further nonsense here is that one of the main virtues of private ownership and free markets is the freedom of choice it gives to ordinary people. If whole estates, as opposed to individual houses, are transferred from public to private ownership, there is little increased freedom of choice for the tenants.
Yours faithfully,
R. S. MUSGRAVE,
24 Garden Avenue,
Framwellgate Moor, Durham.

All the evelens

From Mrs A. Megroz Lord

Sir, I was born in 1922. I am 66 today. I had twins in 1955. They are 33 this year (1988), exactly half my age.
Yours truly,
ALISON MEGROZ LORD,
28 Lime Tree Walk,
Sevenoaks, Kent.
May 25.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 30 1913

By the end of the two Balkan wars (1912-1913) — in which it is believed some 350,000 people died — Turkey had been all but driven out of Europe. Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary from 1905 to 1916, won golden opinions for his efforts to bring peace to a volatile area, but in spite of his work, the First World War broke out only a year later.

The End of the War.

Turkey and the Allies will sign to-day the Treaty which consecrates the results of the war and closes a great chapter in the history of the world. The practical extinction of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and the rise of a new era of peace between young communities, akin in blood and in creed to the rest of Christendom, is an event so rich in memories and so momentous in possible results that it stands beyond and above the reach of imagination and of judgment. As we look back the mind is overburdened by the story of a struggle in which the Crusades were but an episode and the rise of Islam a fatal incident — the secular struggle between the civilizations of the East and of the West. As we look forward, we are conscious of a future so dim and so uncertain, fraught with such untold possibilities of good and overhung by such serious menaces of evil, that the wisest must shrink from prediction of its course. Time alone can enable us to grasp the full significance of this new Rebirth, and help us slowly to see what seed will grow and what will not of those that it has sown. The very manner in which the downfall of the Ottoman Empire in Europe has come about is itself a lesson in the shortness and the fallibility of political prediction. It has been foretold for centuries; but who would have ventured to assert, a very few years ago, that the Balkan States would have wrought it in one brief campaign by their own unaided strength? The main features of the wonderful contest are still fresh in our minds. From first to last they utterly falsified the opinions of the shrewdest judges, and filled the chief actors themselves with astonishment. The military power of one of the foremost fighting races of the world collapsed at the first blow, and showed no real recovery until the enemy were almost at the walls of their capital. Lule Burgas sealed the doom of Turkey in Europe. After that the Turks made but little resistance save behind the walls of their fortresses, and that little was made without hope. The great surprise of the war was not, however, the victories of the Bulgarians, but the triumphant advance of the Serbians and of the Greeks...

The expulsion of the Turks from Europe by their own former subjects has freed the Powers from a fear which has haunted them ever since the natural progress of Russia brought her into rivalry with Austria in the Near East. All of them have regarded the liberation of the Christian provinces as inevitable, and all have looked with terror at the European war which they foresaw as its inevitable instrument. But it is not the action of the Allies alone which has averted this danger. It might indeed have brought the calamity upon us, had it not been for the conspicuous wisdom, humanity, and good faith which all the Powers without exception have displayed. To the "two most interested Powers", Austria-Hungary and Russia, special credit is due for the moderation and the self-restraint which ultimately prevailed in their councils; but France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy have vied with each other in their common zeal for peace. Zeal has not sufficed to preserve peace; insight and judgment, firmness and tact have been needed too. With a pride for which none will rebuke us, for all our it is to be just. Englishmen do grateful homage to these highest gifts of statesmanship which have been manifested in Sir EDWARD GREY...

**Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham**

ITV/LONDON

VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALES: 5.15pm-5.30pm
 Writer Today 12.40-12.45
 News and weather SCOTLAND
 10.50pm-11.00pm Scott 5.0, 5.15-5.20
 Scottish News 11.50pm
 Stranmillis (part four) 12.30pm-12.35pm
 Weather FORTNIGHT
 NEWS ENGLAND 5.15pm-5.20pm
 In-son
 Litter News ENGLAND
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 Regional news and sport

ANGLIA As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 Kipper 4.30-5.00pm
 Farming Diary

BORDER As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 Border Weather followed by Closedown

CENTRAL As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 Central Weather followed by Closedown

CHANNEL 4 As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 Channel 4 Weather followed by Closedown

CHANNEL 5 As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 Channel 5 Weather followed by Closedown

GRANADRA As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 Granada Weather followed by Closedown

ITV WEST As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 ITV West Weather and Closedown

SCOTTISH As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 Scottish Weather followed by Closedown

WYNETV As London
 5.15pm-5.20pm
 12.40pm-12.45pm
 10am America's Top Ten 12.40-12.45pm
 WNETV Weather and Closedown

Dafydd Hywel stars as the film pioneer, actor and showman **William Haggart** (*A Penny for Your Dreams*: BBC2, 8.10pm)


TELEVISION

Peter Waymark

RADIO CHOICE

Peter Davalle

CHANNEL 4



01 *Swashbuckling* Sean Connery (left) and Kevin Costner (right) in *High Noon* (C4, 5.00pm)

their costumes and preparing for competition night.

02 *Brookside*. Harry tries to find a speaker for the D-day anniversary celebrations; and at the Corkhills preparations are made for Rod's party. (Oracle)

03 *Film: A Christmas Without Snow* (1980) starring Michael Learned and John Houseman. A made-for-television drama about the rehearsals for a choir's Christmas performance of Handel's *Messiah* under an autocratic choirmaster that trigger off personal dramas among the singers. Directed by John Korty.

04 *Go Fishing*. John Wilson fishes for tENCH on a Norfolk estate lake. (Oracle)

05 *The Eleventh Hour: Kentucky Fried Medicine*. The final part of the documentary series on private medicine in the United States and Britain.

06 *The Last Shift*. A programme contrasting a classic 1930s documentary, *Industrial Britain*, made by Robert Flaherty, with the work of two Newcastle film workshops in the depressed Tyneside area of the 1980s (r).

07 *2am* from 7. Ends at 2.25.

[illegible]

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MW (medium wave) Stereo on **VHF** (see below)
5.30 Adrian John **7.00** Simon Mayo with the Breakfast Show
9.50 Simon Bates **12.30pm** Newsbeat (Rod McKenzie) **12.30** Gary Davies and Mark Goodier
2.00 Nicky Campbell **4.00** Bruce Brookes, incl **5.30-5.35** Newsbeat (Jane Marland) **7.00** Liz Kershaw **9.00** Steve "More Music" Nage **10.00-10.10** John Peel **VHF** Stereo Radios 1 and 2 - **4.00am** As Radio 2 **2.00pm** Radio 1 **7.00** As Radio 2 **12.00** As Radio 1 **12.00-4.00am** As Radio 2.

MW (medium wave) Stereo on
WHR (see Radio 1)
4.00 Steve Madden 7.05 Chris
Suant 8.30 Max Bygraves 11.00
Ken Bruce 1.00pm Used
Notes (see Choice) 2.00 Bank
Hickey Golf Special 6.00 Peter
Henderson Hickey 8.00 7.00 Alan
Dell 8.30 Big Band Special
10.00 Humphrey Lyttelton 10.00
The Clever Dick-Ashion 10.30
The Monday Movie Quiz 11.00
Brian Matthew presents Rova
Midnight 1.00 Charles Nova
presents Nightride 3.00-4.00 A
Little Night Music.

WORLD SERVICE

All sales in G.U.T. Add an hour for NBT.
 7:00 Newsweek 6.50 *Evening Hour* 7.00
 7:30 News 7.00 *Teatime* 7.30 *Hours* 7.30
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6.55 Weather, news headlines
7.00 Morning Concert: Weber
(Overture to *Ruler of the*
Spirits; Berlin PO under
Herbert von Karajan); R
(Piano Concerto (left hand
Montreal SO under Char
Dutoit with Pascal Rogé)

7.30 News
7.35 Morning Concert cont:
Berlioz (Overture to *La*
Corsaire Op 21; RPO un
Beecham); Brahms
(Intermezzo in E flat, Op
No 1; Clifford Curzon,
piano); Chausson (Vivien
Op 5; Beale SO under

8.30 News
8.35 Composers of the Week:
Scriabin (1882-1971).
Four Studies, Op 7 by
Michael Beroff (piano); Two
Songs from poems by
Baltimore by Jane Manning
(soprano) and Richard
Rodney Bennett (piano);
The Rite of Spring by
Columbia SO under the
composer; Four Studies
Orchestra by Montreal SO
under Dufort
9.35 Panocha String Quartet:
Haydn's Quartet in G, Op

50.30 Schubert: Martin Recessional
for the 100th Anniversary of the
First (D 567) and Fourth
Impromptu (D 855)
11.15 Liszt: Piano Preludes
Opus 3: Vernon Handley
conducts Bach (Symphonic
poem Tintagel); Brahms
(Prelude for piano, horn
and strings); and Elgar
(Symphony No 1 in A flat)
With Philip Langridge (tenor)
and Anthony Brown (bass).
Includes 12.00 interval
reading
1.00
1.05 Elly Ameling: The soprano
accompanied by Rudolf
Jansen (piano) for Schubert
(Lied: Frühlingselegie; Gott im
Frühling; Nähe des
Geliebten; and Die junge
Nachtigall); Fauré (Chant
de lune; Mandoline; En
sourdine; Arpeggio; Soir; et
Noire amoureuse; and Pouten
le nez)
2.00
2.05 Mozart: Wessely: Items on
Douglas Rogers, George
Crumb, Isaac Albéniz; and
the music of Scriabin
2.45 Elgar: Concert Overture
Bryden Thomson conducts
Glinka (Overture to Russian
and Lullaby); Grieg (Two
Elvies); and Liszt (Mozart
Mozart (Flute Concerto in
K 313); and Borodin



Igor Stravinsky: Composer of the week (K3, 8.35am)

4.00 An Alternative Version: Members of the Music of the Royal Exchange perform Bruch's Three Pieces for clarinet viola harp (1)

4.20 Liszt and the Piano: Rec by Peter Frankl (1)

5.00 From My Life: Bedrich Smetana. With extracts

diaries read by Peter Barloworth. Plus a complete performance of the *String Quartet (From My Life)* performed by the *Medici String Quartet (r. 1991)*

6.30 *Oratorio* by Giovanni Battista Pergolesi (1698-1736) played by Roger (Introduction) and Passacaglia in D minor and Hinderlimt (Sonata 1)

7.00 News

7.05 Third Ear: Julian Spalding and painter Cecil Gray

7.10 *Alberitz* – Iberia: Alicia de Larrocha plays the complete cycle of 12 piano pieces composed 1893-1895 (brochure reading) (r)

9.15 *The House of the Broken Tiles* by David Pears. Read by Michael Deacon (r)

9.30 *It's Always in the Spring*: English Breeze with Billie Northern Singers under Stephen Wilkinson (period Georgia Frolic (earrings change chorus); Irwin Baranoff (Criss Currents) and Malcolm Pearce (always Spring))

10.30 *Wives – A Diversion*: W members of Diversionists: Nicholas Daniele (oboe), John Harrie (soprano saxophone) and Michael Heath (see above)

11.00 Composers of the West: Sibelius (1865-1957) (r)

LW (long wave) (s) Stereo on
5.55 Shipping Forecast
6.00 News Briefing; Weather
6.10 Farming Today: D
 Addis reports on research
 by the National Bee-
 Keeping Unit about why
 bees are attracted to cer-
 tain crops and not others 5.
 Prayer for the Day (s)
6.30 Today: Presented by Pe-
 ter Hobday and Chris Lowe-
 re (with Brian Redhead in
 Moscow), incl **6.30, 7.2**
8.30 News Summary 6.
7.55 Weather **7.00, 8.25**
 News **7.25, 8.25** Sports

8.42 programmes on Radio 4
Five Stories by Muriel S.
(1) Miss Pinkerton's
Apocalypse. Read by
Phyllida Hewat (r) **8.57**
Weather; Travel
9.00 News
9.05 Just Williams: Barry Took
presents a celebration of
the talents of the late
Kenneth Williams (r) (see
Choice)
10.00 News; Money Box: With
Louise Botting (r)
10.30 Morning Story: The Sea
Day by Elizabeth McGreg
Read by John Haldane

International Conference
the Elton Tombocast
Chor Bagnor Regia
West Sussex (e)

11.00 News; Travel; Down Your
Way; Medical News; The
Weekend South Oxfordshire
review: where she spent child-
hood weekends (r)

11.50 The Pleased Presentation
by Charles Tomlinson. W.
Readers Diana Bishop and
Patrick Palmer (s)

12.00 You and I Years with
Debbie Thresher

12.25 Brain of Britain 1988:
The North-West (e)
1988 Weather

1.00 The World at One With
Gordon Clough reporting
from Moscow (s)

1.40 The Archers (r) 1.55
Shipping Forecast

2.00 News; Woman's Hour:
The new items
computerization of the Bo-
Marlow Register; women
who participate in the spo-
t of bag o' wren; and women
must an interview
with Russian poet Irina
Ratushnayskaya

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105
Radio 2: 693kHz; Radio 3: 90.9kHz;
247m; VHF 90.9-92.5, Radio 4: 145
and 146 VHF 97.3, Classic 154kHz

3.00 News: Ailili for a Judge
Comedy by Felicity Day
and Henry Cecil, starring
the late Andrew Crouk
in a re-creation of one
most memorable stage
performances (s) (r)
4.30 Kaleidoscope: Christopher
Cook explores the arts
Seoul, South Korea (r)
5.00 PM: Presented by Valerie
Singleton and Bill Frost
5.50 Shipping Forecast
5.55 Weather
6.00 News
6.30 The News Quiz: Barry
Herts the humorous quizz

7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 The Food Programme:
Presented by Derek Co
A comparison of eating
carte with prix fixe; and
to complain in a restaur
(r)
7.45 Science on 4: Peter Evi
reports on the latest
discoveries and
developments in scienc
medicine and technolo
8.15 Filumena Marturano: Pl
by Eduardo De Filippo
starring Billie Whitlaw,

Hayes and Peter Sallis (see Choice)
9-45 **Kidnappers:** Includes serial
 character of *A Serious*
Reviewer, the major
 British film noir of the
 Humphrey Carpenter, a
Angry Penguins, an
 exhibition of realist pain
 from Melbourne, the
 1940s being exhibited at
 Hayward Gallery
10-15 **A peek at the past:**
Acquiescence Stays by
 Bennett, abridged in 15
 episodes (1) Read by M
 (2) (1) 16-24 (2) 16-24
10-30 **The World Tonight:**
 Presented by Richard
 Kershaw
11-15 **Why You Should Sing**
 That: Jeremy Nicholas as
 an affectionate look at past
 times, burlesque, and
 lampposts, pastiches and
 simple send-ups (7)
12-05 **News 12:00 Weather**
 12:00-12:30
WFF as above except 1-55-2-
 pm Listening Corner with
 Briere 5:50-5:55 PM (continue)
 12:30-12:35
11-15 **Musik Interlude 11:30**
 Open Forum 11:50 War and
 Peace in the Age of Reason

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/286m; 1089kHz/275m; VHF-88.90.2
Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 608kHz/330m; VHF-88.90.2 Radio 3: 1215kHz/
247m; VHF-90.92.5. Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m; VHF-92.95. LBC: 1215kHz/
261m; VHF 97.3. Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF95.8. BBC Radio London:
1458kHz/205m; VHF 94.9. World: 1548kHz/194m; VHF95.8.

THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Woeful Wilde

The head of the new Broadcasting Standards Council, who is certainly earnest even if he is not very important, must have loved *The Importance of Being Earnest* (BBC2) last night: sober, tasteful television, full of good language well spoken. The fact that it was a truly awful performance would probably have been irrelevant: the content was perfect.

Its length was made bearable only by imagining Sir William Rees-Mogg impersonating Lady Bracknell, inveighing against the dangers of loss of a convincing family tree, and the perils of station waiting rooms, not to mention cable television (and I presume you know what that unfortunate movement led to). Joan Plowright played the imperious mother with a galping disbelieved which redoubled the greatest lines to a courted hiccup.

But at least she, and Paul McCann's genuinely pre-Raphaelite Jack, had a glimmer of consistent style. Too many of the rest treated the lines as immaterial, and a sense of period had not touched them: Angela Redman's Gwendolyn was unforgivably knowing and pert. This was Wilde as sitcom: banal and unaffectionate.

Elsewhere, the number of fanatics and eccentrics on show may have bothered Sir William. At least Boy George has calmed down: talking to *Parkinson One-to-One* (ITV) before the television struck, he seemed a nice, sweet, sensible, subversive chap. So did Parky, as ever, though I notice this new show boasts a Celebrity Consultant, which he managed well without in the good old days.

In the first of an exceptionally well-planned and thoughtful trilogy of programmes, *State of Conflict* (BBC2), Michael Ignatieff assembled different Jewish points of view on an extremely blurry hill-top near Jerusalem. Moderation and a recognition of the difficulties of the Israeli-Arab conflict by three-quarters of the speakers were swept away by the terrifying, smug, single-minded determination of Daniela Weiss, a fundamentalist who knew she owned Israel and no one else did, and told her children this every time they sat down for a meal.

William Holmes

David Robinson reports on the refined rigours of jury service at this year's Cannes Film Festival

Moments in reel time

To be on the jury of a great international film festival – and Cannes is, of course, the greatest – is rather like serving with MI5, with an implicit understanding that the inner secrets of the jury room will go with you to the grave. A few years ago, Kirk Douglas broke the vows and dished the dirt on a particularly acrimonious Cannes jury experience. Since then, he has been held in much the same regard by festivals as Peter Wright is in Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet.

The secrecy inevitably breeds endless speculation and rumour; the mythology of the Cannes festival includes a rich apocrypha about the dramas and political pressures – how one jury succumbed to terrorist death threats to give the prize to an Arab film; and how the vicious in-fighting between *Padre Padrone* and *A Special Day* killed Roberto Rossellini (he died of a heart attack a day or two after completing his stint as jury president).

This year was no exception to the rule of rumour. The morning after the awards ceremony, I heard and read circumstantial stories of how we had been locked up and given an ultimatum that a certain film had to have the Grand Prix; and how only counter-threats of strife and scandal saved the day. Since these stories have no shred of truth in them, I am sadly obliged to discard all the colourful tales that have added such scandalous gaiety to the history of Cannes.

The unspectacular fact of the matter was that this jury met in disgracefully enjoyable amicability, hardly eroded even in the excitement of the final close decision on the Gold Palm.

It is true we were locked in. Now that the Cannes awards are Eurovision's answer to the Oscars, the secrecy of the final decision is sacred.

On the morning of the closing day, the members of the jury are swept by car to a villa in the hills. The gates are locked and guarded by police and dogs. Not until it is time for the ceremony are the gates opened up again and the jury whisked back with police motor cycle escorts and deposited directly in their seats, still guarded from contact with journalists and spies.



An affirmation of hope and defiant flamboyance in the city: one of the young cast of *Salaam Bombay!*, Mira Nair's Cannes prize-winning film

Glamour has its backstage. These arrangements meant struggling into the de rigueur evening dress in the confined facilities of the villa. Eight men and two women dressing in a small bedroom suite, swapping counsel on bowties and jewellery, gave rather the impression of a cheap dance band and its vocalists on the road.

Who should complain? It is not every day one is thrust into such peculiar intimacy with two of the most beautiful women in the world, Nastassja Kinski and the exquisite Russian actress from *Black Eyes*, Elena Sosenova.

I feel myself a veteran of juries, including a bitter Berlin year and one in Manila when, with Satyajit Ray, we were obliged to stage a demonstration against the Marcos autocracy. This year's Cannes crowd was easily the best in my experience, without one of the endless talkers, movie machinists or tiresome temperaments generally endemic to juries. Cannes usually invites poets and painters and academics, but this year they were all film people and at the top of their profession: Claude Berri, pro-

ducer-director of *Jean de Florette*, William Goldman, the star Hollywood writer of *Butch Cassidy and All the President's Men*, Philippe Sarde, Oscar-winning film composer, George Miller, creator of *Mad Max*, and so on.

Goldman, for one, was ecstatic with his experience, a way of talking about movies he could never find in Hollywood. "The funny thing is that we all think differently about every film, and we are all right," he said.

It is worth a small breach of confidentiality to demonstrate the range of approach to arrive at a consensus. Nastassja Kinski had spoken passionately of the emotional impact a film had made upon her. Goldman replied with a brilliant analysis of its structural defects. Nastassja gazed at him sympathetically: "I like you – really I do – but you think too much."

Cannes had a touch of melancholy this year, with the imminent demolition of the old Festival Palace, that has housed the event through most of its 41 years. Not perhaps one of the masterpieces of

French architecture, its marble staircase, guarded by carved dolphins in rather Forties taste, have however witnessed momentous years of post-war movie history.

Planned in 1939, the first festival did not actually take place until 1946, but even in my first years there in the late Fifties, it still had a feeling of the between-wars Côte d'Azur. The old Riviera society – Picasso, Cocteau, Elsa Maxwell, the Begum Aga Khan – were much in evidence. The old palace held memories of 500 glamorous nights, triumphant debuts, spectacular ovations, the ghosts of Simone Signoret, Gérard Philipe, Visconti, Pasolini, Buñuel, Chaplin, Truffaut.

The old place at least went out in triumph. For the last five years, since the main activity of the Festival moved to the brutal but functional new palace, the old building has been handed over to the Directors' Fortnight, a parallel event which came into being after the political upheavals of 1968. This year, it must be admitted, the Directors' Fortnight showed more originality than the competitive

part of the festival, including a British masterpiece, Terence Davies' *Distant Voices, Still Lives*.

The final night saw the debut of an Indian woman director, and the last great ovation on the marble staircase. Mira Nair's *Salaam, Bombay!* is a co-production between Channel 4 and the Indian Film Development Corporation. It was shot in the streets and brothels of Bombay, with a cast of street kids whom Ms Nair developed in workshops, to win performances of extraordinary vitality and conviction.

The children are caught in the inescapable trap of poverty, scavenging like rats, trying at all costs to evade the worst fate of the inhuman institutions and children's homes. Yet the overwhelming impression of the film is its affirmation of the spirit and defiant flamboyance of these charming, wicked innocents, whom fate has given nothing except life. *Salaam, Bombay!* not only earned the Palace's last tribute of glory, but also, against formidable competition, the Camera d'Or prize for the best first film of the Festival.

CONCERTS

Moscow PO/
Kitayenko
Barbican Hall

These days Moscow has as wide a plethora of orchestras and orchestral styles as London, though perhaps without the cut-throat competitive aspect that gives London's orchestral life its special piquancy. The Moscow Philharmonic, founded in 1951, is one of the younger ensembles and, in its unflamboyant and carefully balanced approach under its music director Dmitri Kitayenko, also one that is less obviously nationalistic in sound.

True, it displays the vibrato-laden horn playing, guttural bassoons, searing brass *fortes* and depth of string sound that one associates with Russian orchestras. But if one came expecting overt emotionalism and lurid colours, one would have been disappointed by a performance of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony that was firmly shaped, often beautifully textured, certainly noisy in all the right places, but devoid of anguish or bitterness.

Are we to conclude, then, that Kitayenko is overlooking something? I think not. It would be a sad day if the right tempo for the finale of Shostakovich's Fifth became a political rather than a musical judgement. Kitayenko's interpretation, with its unforced feeling of elegy in the winding first-movement melodies and its superbly controlled Largo, made perfect sense according to its own musical logic. And his sensitive, understated reading of Weber's *Oberon* overture had already demonstrated his preference for sweetness and unanimity over histrionics.

Unfortunately, for reasons known only to themselves, the Muscovites chose to spend some of their time in London accompanying a Chinese-American pianist called Derek Han, as he pounded his way through Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto. It was a harsh and charmless effort, and not without its fluffs.

Richard Morrison

Philharmonia/
Barshai
Festival Hall

Radolf Barshai has become a notable exponent of Shostakovich's Eighth Symphony, a work ignored by many other conductors in favour of its more extrovert companion but which is among the composer's most eloquent and revealing essays in this form. The performance of it at the Philharmonia Orchestra's concert on Friday night went below the surface of its more obvious effects to uncover the tremendous resolution of spirit at the heart of it.

Not that it poses much of an intellectual problem, once it is grasped that its mostly sombre character was born from wartime grim reality and grief of heart, though it is best to avoid imposing fanciful and possibly misleading interpretations on its subject matter. Barshai was adept at balancing the extreme contrast of register in the work's texture, at building tension towards the recurring noisy climaxes, and at ventilating the many instrumental solos to bring out their expressive character. These were well played, not least in the changing colours of the passacaglia variations, and again in the extended final cadence of the last movement with its quietly dying repetitions.

The symphony's often aggressive, but emotionally stirring impact was the greater contrast after Mozart in the first part of the programme. Eusebio Kanar was the rather gentle soloist in the early First Piano Concerto (K.271), letting the melancholy of the slow movement weigh quite heavily on his performance of it.

Overall it was relaxed playing of a kind that did not, for me, make quite enough of such features as the boldness of the second-movement cadenza or the surprise intrusion of a minuet into the finale. The orchestra, however, gave polished support to follow the unconventional and sprucely-played choice of two marches to begin the concert, those associated with the "Posthuma" Serenade played here two nights before.

Noël Goodwin

BOND WINNERS

Winning numbers in the weekly Premium Bond Prize draw are: £100,000: 33AW 834357 (the winner lives in Hertfordshire); £50,000: 3NN 265913 (West Midlands); £25,000: 22CF 078965 (Wandsworth, London).

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 30

HUSHION

(b) A stocking without a foot, possibly a popular formulation from *Les Femmes de Good House* because a wally or useless creature.

MENSICOID

(b) Crescent-shaped, from the Greek *meniskos*, the diminutive of *menis* the moon; also a cartilage in the knee, and a concave-convex lens.

SHINKANSEN

(a) The famous high-speed passenger train, the "bullet train", of Japan.

MEACOCK

(c) An effeminate man; a coward or weakling; origin obscure, but some citations suggest it was the name of a bird; the derivation from *meek* is unconvincing.

Long and restless night

Red Moon
Gardner Centre,
Brighton

Jorma Uotinen, whose long solo *Scream* was a hit at last year's Brighton Festival, has returned with a dance company from Helsinki City Theatre to perform another of his recent works, *Red Moon*. This is set mainly to the Argentine tangos of Astor Piazzolla: music as rich in emotion as it is strong in rhythm.

Uotinen has picked up its hungry longings and its sometimes savage anger in his choreography. The result is a ballet of about 75 minutes which embodies the moods, desires and happenings of a long, restless night (with some Villa-Lobos and corrupted Bizet

DANCE

to provide two twists at the end). If you wanted to put a literal interpretation on it, these women might be tarts walking their beat in some sleazy downtown neighbourhood; but to insist on that would misrepresent and underrate what Uotinen is doing.

The action of the piece contains identifiable incidents and transitory relationships, but the structure is not that of a continuous narrative. He develops his motifs more like a musician or a painter, and sometimes with the ambiguous allusions of a poet.

That enables him to present, without propagandising, an underlying theme of injustice on both sides in the relationships of men and women. He is not afraid

of blatant imagery when it suits his purpose, in the suggestive way the men handle a belt or offer the women a cigar. But mainly he works in more subtle ways.

The character of the movement varies from the tiniest alteration of a grouping to solos of startling speed, from controlled deliberation to apparently uncontrollable spasms. In particular, Uotinen has a gift for conveying relationships, so that two dancers either side of the stage can reveal a more intimate link than others embracing behind them.

His dancers, all strong in personality, work together with marvellous skill, trust and understanding. This is a gripping production with which Brighton puts most of our recent London offerings to shame.

John Percival

Who is responsible?

How and why did the corpse end up on the carpet? This question and its variants, which has exercised some of the brightest literary brains of the last century or more and has occupied more pages of close print and/or hours of broadcasting than almost any other, was put yet twice again to listeners last week.

How and why, asked David Zane Mairowitz in *Chopin's Piano* (Radio 3, Tuesday), did the insensible form of Professor Edmond Newman end up naked and unmarked, apart from a crack on the jaw, on a Majorcan donkey track? On Radio 4, we are currently invited to consider how and why Sir Charles Baskerville came to be found dead in the old Yew Alley at Baskerville Hall.

Yes, the Hound of the Baskervilles (Friday) is back and from its reappearance – does it in fact ever go away? – you may deduce that for the question to be asked it is not necessary to be ignorant of the answer. Can there be a single habitué of Radio 4 who does not already know how and why Sir Charles, etc., etc? There is little mystery here, more a repetition of an old familiar ritual where the criteria for our satisfaction are (a) the director's success in arousing the expected frisson at the expected moment and (b) the interpretations of the roles of Holmes and Watson in comparison with the 450 others we have witnessed.

As regards the first, David Johnston has done rather well and it was a particularly happy stroke to use an echoing solo violin (Holmes's preferred instrument) to link some of the scenes. Both the great man (Roger Rees) and his faithful friend (Crawford Logan)

RADIO



Roger Rees: a petulant Holmes

sound astonishingly young. Or am I getting older? Anyway, this Watson is a good deal sharper than many I have heard, while Holmes's Olympian omniscience is touched with petulance.

The razor-witted gent of ample private means is one permitted version of the amateur detective. The academic is another and, in *Chopin's Piano*, Mairowitz followed in the tradition by selecting one of the concussed professor's colleagues to unravel the mystery. Wyatt (Bernard Hepton), the single, withdrawn, conventional Professor of Romance Languages, finds himself pressured into an investigation for which by temperament he is quite ill-suited.

But he is nothing if not dogged, and this leads to the discovery of some tapes repulsively embedded in the concealed body of a

murdered pig, which leaves no doubt that Newman's researches into the lives of Chopin and George Sand on Majorca had led him into some very wild country indeed. Evidence of drugs, abandoned sex, violence, witchcraft, bestiality all stare poor Wyatt in the face and at this point you might say that *Chopin's Piano* moved somewhat outside the safe tradition of the scholar sleuth.

But to make what point? That academics on research sabbaticals get up to no good? That the discovery of such depravity can destroy a small mind unprepared for it?

It would be hard to imagine a more suitable presenter for a series about Oratory (Radio 4, Thursdays, repeating Wednesdays) than Melvyn Bragg, if the intention is to provide the greatest possible contrast of flat Cumbrian accent with the practitioners of the art he is examining. But Bragg has other qualifications, as the co-operative-ness of his contributors goes to show. So far these have all been senior politicians; part three, next week, moves on to the actors, and I think we shall find the two professions not a world apart.

Interestingly, both fight shy of admitting that they could be possibly be using techniques to manipulate people, although in the case of the politicians, they are for ever on about the media manipulating them. Yet I am sure their denial is sincere. They don't need to adopt conscious techniques of oratory because, like basic speech itself, it has all become second nature and has passed below the level of awareness.

David Wade

THEATRE

Sadly
flawedFatty
Stratford East

The fall of Roscoe Arbuckle, known from childhood as Fatty, was the first tragedy of movieland. The girl who collapsed in his room during a hotel party in September, 1921 was not only pregnant but suffering, so it seems, from chronic cystitis and gonorrhoea.

None the less, the papers managed to present her as an innocent raped to death by a beast, and in this cause her name doubtless helped: Virginia. She became the representative of pure American beauty.

The girl may have died from an illegal abortion performed during the five days that mysteriously elapsed between the party and her death. There were hints in Kevin Brownlow's *Hollywood* series, but that was for television, family viewing, so discretion prevailed.

Patrick Prior's play fingers Virginia's squalid actress friend Maude, in it for the money, and the unsavoury crew that attached themselves to the two girls. Chief villain is D.A. Brady, ambitious for promotion, who pursued Arbuckle through two trials that ended in hung juries and a third that declared him innocent. By then, the comedian's career was in the trash can and the high-toned Will H. Hayes had established himself as Hollywood's censor.

This approach may sound rich in potential, but contains the fatal flaw that nothing Sam finds out has the remotest effect on anything. Remaining peripheral to events, he is, for all his hard-boiled talk, useless.

Arbuckle never appears (and Prior's way into this steamy material is to have the case investigated 20 years later by Dashiell Hammett (Brian Protheroe). Pulling down his hat brim, and striking a match against the top bar of a flimsy bridge, he turns himself into Sam Spade and comes down to Bay City to examine a case that soon starts springing more leaks than, wait for it, the Titanic.

This approach may sound rich in potential, but contains the fatal flaw that nothing Sam finds out has the remotest effect on anything. Remaining peripheral to events, he is, for all his hard-boiled talk, useless.

Arbuckle never appears (and

hard to know who could have portrayed him) but the play skirts round all the obvious climaxes. All three of the trials, for example. And there is never any certainty as to which facts are true. Did Al Sennacher (and who he?) take Virginia's panties away and use them as a car-rag?

Paula Wilcox plays Maude Deimont with a clear voice, but a small one, and her performance presents the following problem: the role is a pretty actress of limited vocal power; so her interpretation may be subtly exact. Or, on the other hand, not.

Jeremy Kingston



Redundant 'tec and squalid actress: Brian Protheroe and Paula Wilcox

Pianistic wit and irony

Martial Solal
Bath Festival

In terms of pure virtuosity, it is hard to think of many British pianists who could match Martial Solal. With luck, this solo recital at the Guildhall – for all its occasional self-indulgence – will lead to more appearances on this side of the Channel. The ideal setting, perhaps, would be a reunion with his occasional partner, Lee Konitz.

Born in Algiers, Solal moved to Paris in 1950, and worked with American expatriates such as Don Byas and Kenny Clarke. By the end of the decade he had made his name as a leader with the D-minor suite for jazz quartet, an audacious work full of stabbing motifs and frenetic tempo changes.

Since then he has recorded some highly individual big band and

JAZZ

orchestral pieces, not to mention several film scores including Godard's *A Bout de Souffle*. At the same time, his growing preference for solo performances has revealed an almost effortless technique, bearing the influences of everyone from Errol Garner to early Cecil Taylor. His range has, in some ways, been his downfall: to his detractors he is a cold, cerebral exhibitionist.

That charge was hardly borne out by his Bath recital, in which each idea unfolded with wit and Satie-like irony. It could be described, in a sense, as one long medley, with Solal tentatively exploring standard themes such as "All The Things You Are", before slowly transposing new melodies on top. In his hands, "Willow Weep For Me" can open in

conventional style, before quotations from "S Wonderful" and a whimsical pay-off from the Mendelssohn "Wedding March".

The prodigious single-note runs, executed with both hands, sometimes turned the concert into a triumph of virtuosity over form, as if Solal were merely slotting together pre-fabricated sequences. The arid acoustics of the hall certainly did not help in this respect. But there were unexpected depths in such over-familiar pieces as "Sophisticated Lady" and "Fascinating Rhythm".

And if there were disappointingly few of Solal's own compositions, apart from "Wrong Notes", compensation was to be found in the way he used such banal material as "Tea For Two" for the basis for an extended, brooding lament.

Clive Davis

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)
FT 30 Share
1430.0 (+14.8)
FT-SE 100
1783.7 (+13.5)
USM (Datastream)
155.19 (+0.35)

THE POUND

(Change on week)
US dollar
1.8570 (-0.0065)
W German mark
3.1857 (+0.0140)
Trade-weighted
78.2 (0.1)

US NOTEBOOK

Laying the basis for an end to deficits

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The US bond and stock markets are worried about a tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve, after the first-quarter gross national product figures were revised up to an annualized 3.9 per cent.

But this nervousness ignores a most important fundamental change in the direction of the US economy.

Over the past year, the US has completely changed from being driven by personal consumption spending, housing construction and government spending, to an export and investment economy.

The contrast with Japan is remarkable, as until recently the Japanese were doing what America is now doing. But today Japan has reversed its role and personal spending, house building and government spending, are the driving forces. As a result Japanese import volume is booming.

Thus the foundations for a huge international adjustment are being laid, but the US financial markets in America have not begun to perceive it. All they can see is accelerating inflation and a tightening trend in Fed policy.

Evidence of accelerating inflation is negligible and the tightening of Federal Reserve policy, as shown by the decision to raise the Federal Funds rate to 7.5 per cent last week, the highest level since October last year, is in reality beneficial for both the fixed-income and equity markets.

This is because higher short-term interest rates will cut growth in personal spending. In the four years 1983-1986 inclusive, real personal consumption spending in the US rose by more than 4.5 per cent a year — an unsustainable trend supported by a boom in debt. In 1987, real personal consumption spending rose by only 1.9 per cent. And in the two quarters to the end of the March quarter this year, it rose less than 1 per cent a year. To confirm this trend, in April, the latest month for which figures are available, real personal consumption actually fell — by a surprisingly sharp 0.6 per cent.

In short, the Reagan era consumption boom is over. This wonderful change, accompanied as it is by an end to the house construction boom, the commercial construction boom and even the government spending boom, is laying the basis for an end to deficits. Real government spending fell 2 per cent in the March quarter to only 1 per cent above that of a year before. Meanwhile, the dollar has continued to hold stable against the main Western currencies since November last year. We are moving into the seventh month of dollar stability.

Foreign financial institutions will soon, if they already have not done so, come to recognize that US financial assets, particularly US government debt, are good value.

Cadbury ready to mount a fierce defence

By Colin Campbell

Cadbury Schweppes, caught in the stock market crossfire of the Anglo-Swiss chocolate war between Rowntree, Suchard and Nestlé, is likely to take drastic defensive action, possibly including adopting "poison pill" tactics, should it be threatened by a hostile takeover bid.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman, who was preparing to repel boarders by lobbying institutional shareholders, faces increased danger after the refusal by Lord Young of Grafham, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to refer the Rowntree battle to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

General Cinema, the US group which Cadbury regards as hostile, now has 18.4 per cent and \$1 billion (£537 million) to spend on acquisitions. This has fanned market speculation that it will try to arrange a deal to take control of Cadbury's soft drink interests and sell its confectionery business to the disappointed Rowntree bidder.

Cadbury shares jumped 30p to a record 407p in heavy dealing on Friday, valuing the group at £2.4 billion.

To defend itself Cadbury, could use as ammunition its valuable marketing and other arrangements with the Coca-Cola group, which stem from the 1986 formation of Coca-Cola.

Mr Kenneth Dixon, chairman of Rowntree, told Channel 4's *The Business Programme* that Rowntree was still independent until somebody crossed the 50 per cent barrier. Jacobs Sachard owns 29.9 per cent, and Nestlé 16 per cent. He was disappointed that the Swiss bids were not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Coca-Cola and Schweppes Beverages Company.

These arrangements could possibly be unwound in the event of a hostile takeover, making Cadbury less attractive to a bidder.

Cadbury could also swallow a poison pill — most likely in a deal giving Coca-Cola a definitive and blocking stake. But, under City takeover rules, it would need to do so before any formal takeover bid, from

whatever source, appeared on the table.

Cadbury Schweppes and Coca-Cola are keen to maintain their close working relationships, which would make Coca-Cola a more attractive financial partner than General Cinema.

The joint venture is already building the first phase of a £50 million plant to produce a full range of Coca-Cola and Schweppes brands at Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

Cadbury additionally has trading links with other US bottling groups, and holds a 34.4 per cent stake in Dr Pepper, now merging with Seven-Up. Once this is complete, Cadbury — which paid \$20.4 million for its stake — will receive \$90 million cash, \$18 million in subordinated securities and an 8 per cent stake in the new company.

Cadbury yesterday declined to detail what it called a "complex and private arrangement" struck with Coca-Cola in 1986, but industry sources suggest it is not unusual for bottling companies to have protective marketing arrangements and cancellation agreements written into joint ventures.

Rowntree cited to reinforce case for EEC merger policy

By Colin Nartbrough and Graham Searjeant

The West German government and the European Commission are to cite the Rowntree affair as reinforcing the case for establishing a Community-wide policy on merger-vesting urgently. This is aimed at stopping companies from different member states buying out their competition before the single European market in 1992.

They will press Britain, whose companies are most vulnerable, to break the long deadlock over the issue at an EEC ministerial meeting scheduled for June 22.

But the DTI made it clear this weekend that it expected no decisions at the meeting. It said that the topic was well down the agenda and that if it

was raised, Britain would raise a series of detailed queries and objections to the new draft merger policy drawn up by Mr Peter Sutherland, the competition commissioner in Brussels.

Mr Sutherland's proposals, which cut the number of mergers in which Brussels would take an interest, offered a speedy timetable and ruled out interference in purely domestic mergers, have been widely approved.

Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, this week personally endorsed an early accord.

Britain is still considering the proposals. It is no longer totally hostile, but is in no hurry to bring in a new regime.

Critics of the British position say that by waving through the Nestlé and Suchard bids for Rowntree, while judging all British mergers prior to the single market by their effect on British competition, Lord Young effectively invited foreign firms to bid for British companies which are barred from making links between themselves.

EEC officials see the problems arising from London's openness, compared with most Continental stock markets, as one good reason to put EEC merger policy in place as soon as possible.

This would remove any uncertainty and give companies a clear vetting system based on objective criteria.

Bonn planning £4bn of extra taxes

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The West German government, which is under international pressure to expand its economy, plans £4 billion of extra taxes on consumer spending and tighter limits on the growth of public spending.

Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the finance minister, said in a German radio interview yesterday that the Bonn govern-

ment planned DM5 billion (£1.6 billion) of additional consumer taxes next year, and a further DM8 billion in 1991.

Public expenditure is to be held back, with the rate of growth next year constrained to less than 3 per cent.

He said that the fiscal deficit would be held at DM40 billion or below this year and, after a

DM10 billion cut in 1989, would be further reduced in 1990. He rejected suggestions by Opposition politicians that this year's deficit could be as high as DM45 billion.

Figures from the IFO economic research institute showed a decline in industrial capacity usage to 84.7 per cent in March.

Tokyo shares face nervous start after fall

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is likely to open nervously today after another significant fall in share prices on Saturday.

The Nikkei Dow index dropped 328 points or 1.2 per cent during the half day's trading after a fall of 137.75 points on Friday. This took the index back through the 27,000 level to 26,962.50.

Tokyo followed Friday's fall on Wall Street amid nervousness over a possible rise in the US Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate.

Lear nears BP bid deadline

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The management of Lear, the Texas gas gathering company, will this week make a final attempt to persuade its shareholders to accept the complex takeover offer from BP, worth \$250 million (£134 million).

It is believed that Lear will make clear it may have to file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy under US company regulations unless the deal goes through. Its market share has been falling steadily and the delays, caused by a small group of shareholders, in finalizing the deal, are making it less and less attractive to BP.

BP has made clear that the acquisition of Lear plays only a minor role in its US investment strategy.

The state legislature in Delaware is to be asked on Friday by a group of three investment companies in New York, which holds about 10 per cent of Lear, to make a ruling on the validity of the proposed deal.

Under it BP needs to acquire a two-thirds acceptance from preference stockholders, a majority from the ordinary shareholders and a majority from the holders of \$100

million of the \$234 million loan stock which BP is insisting must be part of the package of assets it acquires.

The three investment companies are challenging the terms for the loan stock. The other two conditions are likely to be met before Friday. BP has said that if it does not have a clear indication by then that the whole deal will be approved, it will pull out.

Lear hopes to put the issue for approval to a full shareholders' meeting in Dallas on June 14.



Call for co-operation: Jim Mason outside the Co-op superstore in Slough

Unite or face decline, new chief warns Co-op

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The retail co-operative movement faces a "policy of decline" if the two biggest co-operative organizations — the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Co-operative Retail Services — did not work more closely together.

The warning was issued at the Co-operative Congress, the co-operative movement's annual parliament, by Mr Jim Mason, the new president, in Brighton yesterday. Mr Mason is chairman of the CWS board but emphasized that he was speaking only as congress president.

He said he looked forward to the relationship between CWS and CRS growing closer "sooner rather than later" in the interests of the whole movement.

"I believe that without this development the movement will continue to lose market share and could be in danger of having two strong competing central organizations, a

policy of decline and non-cooperation."

The CWS was becoming leaner and fitter after reorganization over the past three years but the reform had to be pushed further, said Mr Mason. He wanted to see the CWS becoming more retail-oriented as well as leaner and more profit conscious.

CRS, with an annual turnover of more than £1 billion, is the biggest co-op retailer and the biggest customer of CWS, which provides goods and services to Britain's 90 retail societies. CWS's annual turnover is £2.4 billion.

CWS also runs substantial retail operations in Scotland and the South-east. Mr Mason added: "The operations of CWS and CRS are almost inextricably interwoven. I cannot see a future for the movement in which they do not operate in concert and in sympathy with one another."

Mr Mason's plea for a closer relationship between the two

comes in the wake of protracted attempts formally to merge the two operations.

These failed two years ago, since then the aim has been to establish more practical working links.

At the recent annual meeting of CWS a call was made for a more united front in the South-east where CWS runs much of the Co-op retailing south of the Thames while CRS does so north of the river. The situation arose because each stepped in to save different failing society operations.

But Mr Mason praised the movement's policy of concentrating retailing in the hands of fewer societies as having been highly successful, with 84 per cent of the movement's trade now being conducted by 20 societies. Retailing performance had improved, he pointed out.

He called for new ways of tackling the retail societies' need for development tests for new stores.

Saunders in new plea for legal aid

By Our City Staff

The financial plight of Mr Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chief executive who has applied unsuccessfully for legal aid, will again be raised in court this week.

At an interim remand hearing at Bow Street Magistrates Court on Wednesday, lawyers for Mr Saunders are again expected to stress the extreme financial difficulties faced by their client, as a result of the lengthy legal proceedings against him, and his need for legal aid.

Mr Saunders, who has said he was never anything more than a salaried employee, cannot at present pay his barrister, Mr Bruce Laughtland QC, or his solicitors, Landau & Landau.

He faces a claim for the remaining £362,000 of a disputed £600,000 bill from his former solicitors, Payne Hicks Beach, and was described by his solicitor last month as financially ruined, unemployed and with a deteriorating marriage.

Mr Saunders faces 40 charges, including 10 of theft amounting to £24 million from Guinness, attempting to pervert the course of justice, destroying and falsifying documents, false accounting, procuring the execution of a valuable security, conspiracy to manipulate market securities, and unlawfully enabling Guinness to provide financial assistance in the purchase of shares.

He is also being sued by Guinness for allegedly authorizing a £5.2 million payment to Mr Thomas Ward, a former Guinness director, and has in turn issued a suit against Guinness for damages for wrongful dismissal.

Wednesday's interim remand hearing was granted by the magistrate, Sir David Hopkin, at the request of the defence. Mr Laughtland, acting for Mr Saunders, said the prosecution case was taking too long to assemble, and requested an interim hearing ahead of the next scheduled remand hearing on July 11.

Prosecution papers are understood to have been submitted a week before a May 27 deadline. Were Mr Saunders now to be granted legal aid, the public costs of assembling his defence, which would include gathering information from several countries, would be very high.

A defence fund set up earlier this year, under which some City figures anonymously contributed to Mr Saunders' legal costs, has been exhausted.

Neither Mr Saunders nor the other six defendants charged in the Guinness investigation are required to appear in court on Wednesday, but will be required to do so on July 11.

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UK investors control 25% of downtown Washington

British find America a capital bargain

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Another Washington landmark has fallen into British hands recently, drawing national attention to the fact that large parts of the US capital are owned by the British. It is conservatively estimated that British investors, notably the pension funds, control as much as 25 per cent of downtown Washington, making them by far the largest foreign landlords in the capital city. Although there are no precise figures, the British stake in Washington real estate is estimated at more than \$700 million (£377 million).

In terms of direct foreign investment in US property, Britain is at the top of the list, despite the voracious pace at which the Japanese are buying on the West Coast. Hammerson Property, a US subsidiary of Hammerson Property and Development Corporation, recently purchased its first Manhattan project, a full block of buildings on Fifth Avenue between 37th and 38th Streets to build a 30-storey office block.

But Washington remains the favourite British target. The sale of the Garfield's department store building, a newly-declared "historic landmark," was another example of a trend that has been under way for the past seven years, according to Mr Julian Josephs, a British

property developer and adviser to European investors in Washington.

Spyhawk New York Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Spyhawk, plans to purchase the building in the centre of downtown Washington, for \$38 million. It will lease back retailing space, but develop more offices.

As early as 1977, the British Electricity Supply Board staked a claim in Washington, purchasing a large share in the Loew's L'Enfant Plaza Hotel. This was followed by an invasion of British pension funds. The National Coal Board, through a subsidiary called Pan American Properties bought half of the huge Watergate project, while the British Petroleum pension fund formed a joint venture to acquire the Mazza Gallerie, in the wealthy upper north-west area.

A spate of additional projects followed from the Viking Property Group; American Property Trust, a syndicate of 50 British pension funds; Wimpey Property Holdings; the Unilever pension fund; the Scottish Amicable Assurance Society and many others.

Recently, British investors have begun to develop their own projects rather than remain as passive investors. Mr Josephs

is representing Eagle Star Properties in a project it is developing on a prime site at 816 Connecticut Avenue which is commanding the highest price in the downtown area — \$42 per sq ft.

In the process, the British developers are changing the style and structure of Washington buildings, insisting on quality materials and European fixtures not required by Washington's building code.

"If there is a cheap way and an expensive way, they will always go for the expensive way, and that goes for mechanical systems, plumbing, and the marble in the lobbies," said Mr Shalom Baranes, a Washington architect. Lavatories are a case in point. Mr Baranes has said that British investors insist on their being bigger, with better fixtures and full-length doors. "Unlike America, they think it is undignified to have people see their feet," he said.

The typical British investment in a Washington project is from \$10 million to \$30 million, much more manageable than the \$100 million required in New York. This has drawn the British pension funds which are also attracted to the height limitations on Washington's buildings and the recession-proof aspects of the government-dominated economy.

A medieval battle for our liquid assets

The 10 state-owned water authorities could be ready for a £7 billion joint flotation in 18 months, legislation permitting. Long before then, however, control of up to a fifth of Britain's water supply may well have changed hands, most ending up in foreign control. Graham Searjeant offers a guide to the battlefield

The scramble for stakes in Britain's 28 private statutory water companies, which are delegated to supply nearly a quarter of households in England and Wales, has typically raised the price of their shares tenfold since the start of last year.

It has been pioneered by three leading French water companies, which have brought a variety of disparate interests in their train. Buying in narrow markets has reached a pitch of near-hysteria in the past three months as the rival groups jockey for position.

It is like medieval warfare, said one participant, with different armies devising secret stratagems and besieging castles one after another.

They have all sensed that there is plenty of money to be made out of water, despite price controls and an average 2 per cent growth in demand.

It will be made in a variety of enterprising ways, including developing spare land. Some believe they can cut operating costs and improve efficiency, for instance by reducing leaks. Others see different charging methods, notably the switch to metering, transforming the economics.

But the rush is also based on a perception that will affect the whole of the water industry after privatization.

A fully commercial water industry will not be held back by government price regulation. It will charge higher prices to justify large-scale investment which will ultimately raise — or at least restore — the average quality of British drinking water.

The stampede, destined to eliminate the entire statutory water company sector, is the result of a bureaucratic accident. The idea of water privatization originated from a study set up by Lord Jenkin of Roding when, as Secretary of State for the Environment, he despaired of the problems of financing water authorities' investment against pressure for cuts in public spending.

The Government opted for a conventional privatization, turning the authorities into commercial companies to be sold to the public. When proposals were drawn up two years ago, it was realized that this left the statutory water companies as an anomaly.

They had been set up as companies by Acts of Parliament in Victorian times, with a statutory duty to supply drinking water at the lowest possible price. They financed themselves by raising loans and preference share capital and ordinary shares with fixed maximum dividends. Any extra profits had to be applied to reducing prices. The shares were therefore valued as low fixed interest investments.

Mr Derek Greenwood of Seymour Pierce, Butterfield, whose stockbroking firm has acted for most of the companies for more than 100 years, estimates that about 70 per cent of the shares have been owned by insurance companies and high-income unit trusts. The rest were

widely spread among small investors and employees.

In the mid 1970s, the Labour government still toyed with nationalizing statutory companies. The Conservative proposals went the other way, abandoning their Victorian values to bring them in line with the privatized authorities.

The statutory companies will be allowed to convert to plc status. The Water Companies Association, led by Mr Jack Jefferies (a director of both the North Surrey and Sutton District water companies) still views the statutory model as superior. But share values will dictate that all the companies do convert.

The proposals quickly alerted French companies. Pending the British privatization, they include the biggest water utilities in the world, supplying about 70 per cent of French needs, through local franchises and contracts with local authorities. Compagnie Générale des Eaux (CGE), the biggest, is valued at £1.3 billion.

The situation was just what Cimentation-SAUR had been looking for. It had been

Buying in narrow markets has reached a pitch of near-hysteria

formed as a joint company between Sir Nigel Brookes' Trafalgar House and the French construction group built up by M Francis Bouygues, which already owned a water company supplying many smaller French towns and the whole of the Ivory Coast.

The two industrialists concluded that the shifting margin between public and private provision in both countries offered great scope to expand into new areas and get together to look for opportunities.

Lyonnais des Eaux, the second biggest French company, hardly needed alerting. It had been asked to advise the Department of the Environment before detailed proposals were drawn up. M Guy de Parafieu, its finance director, told a London seminar organized by SBCI Savory Mill, the investment bank, last Friday that Lyonnais was pursuing precisely the same strategy as Cimentation-SAUR.

It has diversified strongly into cable television, district heat and power and mortuary services. It has also expanded in water supply and engineering abroad.



Pat Packham, of Mid Southern, is ready to rise to the challenge of privatization

into cable television, district heat and power and mortuary services. It has also expanded in water supply and engineering abroad.

Cimentation-SAUR found the first opportunity on the doorstep of its head office, buying a quarter of Rickmansworth Water, which has the prestige contract to supply Heathrow airport.

It received a friendly reception, as did other early investors. The water companies, which have developed sophisticated computer systems and financial models, also used by a neighbouring company. It welcomed a CGE shareholding but is anxious to turn itself into an independent plc.

It is also, however, one of the most obviously attractive to outsiders, supplying a wealthy and fast-developing area in Berkshire and North Hampshire where building land is scarce. It has freehold land valued at cost at £2.4 million, which outsiders think might be worth nearer £200

million. That compares with Mid Southern's total stock market value of about £40 million even at today's share prices.

Independence will be hard to keep, especially in the prosperous South where demand is growing faster. Significant stakes have now been announced or uncovered in 15 companies. These do not include Essex Water, potentially the biggest prize of all. But participants admit that stake-building is going on in many of the others too, though it has not yet come to light because the statutory companies are not subject to conventional Companies Act reporting rules.

A series of complex battles has developed between the three French-connected companies. Around the prosperous perimeter of London, CGE and Cimentation-SAUR both have large stakes in three of the same companies. Mr John Stansby, chairman of Cimentation-SAUR, would

THE WATER COMPANIES STAKES

Company	Notified Stake Holder	Potential votes
Bristol	Lyonnais des Eaux	25%
Cambridge	Generale des Eaux	25%
Colts Valley	Carbis Water Emp Inv Club	18%
East Anglian	Generale des Eaux	28%
Eastbourne	Cimentation-Saur	24%
East Kent	Lyonnais des Eaux	45%
Lea Valley	Blank of NY & New Court norms	15%
Mid Kent	Morgan Grenfell	50%
Mid Sussex	Assoc Ins Pension Fund	20%
North Surrey	Generale des Eaux	23%
North Thames	Cimentation-Saur	15%
Northampton	Generale des Eaux	28%
Northampton	Generale des Eaux	14%
Northampton	Generale des Eaux	12%
Northampton	Assoc Ins Pension Fund	26%
Northampton	Generale des Eaux	20%
Northampton	Cimentation-Saur	15%
Northampton	Assoc Ins Pension Fund	17%
Northampton	Briwater Supply	62%
Northampton	Royal Trust Asset Mgmt	12%

Compiled with help of Seymour Pierce Butterfield

like to create a single entity serving at least 1 million people as a base for future operations. He also wants to unify control of the large modern sewer treatment works, at present under the split control of the Rickmansworth, Colne Valley and Lea Valley companies.

A string of companies south of London and on the south coast, another expanding area, is involved in another, more mysterious imbroglio. Brown Shipley, the merchant bank engaged by several companies, revealed two big connected nominee holdings in Eastbourne Water. As the normal regulations do not apply, the beneficial owner remains secret.

The biggest player here is the Australian businessman Mr Duncan Saville, who has declared large stakes in three companies, owned through the Associated Insurance Pension Fund.

Biwater, a private water engineering company, pulled off a coup against larger rivals by teaming up with East Worcestershire's management for the first full takeover bid, aimed at creating a group that

Independence will be hard to keep, especially in the prosperous South

can offer turnkey water supply contracts abroad.

CGE and Lyonnais are locked in a titanic struggle for the Bristol Waterworks, where they now own more than half the voting shares between them. And there are plenty of other would-be players.

As one observer put it, the companies have no defence against rape. This certainly appeared to be the case for Lowestoft-based East Anglian Water. It had to raise new capital to fund investment needed to fulfil its statutory duties and, under its imposed capital structure, that had to be in voting shares. These are always sold by tender to the highest bidder and the predators were bound to strike.

Lyonnais bid for the lot. After old preference shares are redeemed in June, it will have 45 per cent of the votes for £12 million. Since the Takeover Panel has decreed that takeover rules apply, it will have to bid or sell part of its stake. Lyonnais is puzzling over this. It prefers to own only part of its ventures abroad.

"We cannot sail under the French flag in Britain," says M de Parafieu.

Indeed the complexities of the companies' capital, plus their continuance as statutory companies pending full legislation, gives them some protection — and the buyers some headaches.

Mr Greenwood prepared a confidential study on this for his water company clients. East Anglian's shares had a vote each but that is rare. Some preference shares carry votes but not others. At Bristol, no holding, however large, can exercise more than a few votes. This could cause headaches for the two French suitors, especially as Bristol Water has friendly ties with the Wessex Water Authority.

Confusion over votes led to Lyonnais coming unstuck over an intervention in East Worcestershire. Morgan Grenfell found that it had accidentally bought 50 per cent of the votes in Mid Kent Water. It apologetically offered to vote only 29.9 per cent, but the Takeover Panel has insisted on a sale. There is no shortage of potential buyers.

These might now even include the water authorities themselves. They have been sitting frustrated on the sidelines, though, given the flavour of medieval warfare, few would rule out secret alliances.

But the preliminary paving Act, to promote metering and other aids to privatization, has just received the Royal Assent. This gives them authority to spend money necessary to prepare for privatization. These preparations may well include buying statutory companies within their supply area.

The scramble for private water has already boosted the potential value of the authorities. The water companies are already often more cost-efficient than the authorities, leaving plenty of potential. SAUR, in its own operations, reckons to improve cash profit margins by 3 per cent a year through improved efficiency. Moreover, the need for investment is clear. Average water quality has declined since 1985, when about 90 per cent met the European Community purity standards.

Provided investment is made efficiently, price controls can hardly be set to deny a proper return on capital. And given the characteristics of monopolies more complete than in fuel and power, that return is virtually guaranteed.

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Co-operative Bank	7.50%
C. Hoare & Co	7.50%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	7.50%
Lloyds Bank	7.50%
Mid Westminister	7.50%
Nat Bank of Scotland	7.50%
TSB	7.50%
Citibank NA	7.50%

Court of Appeal

Disclosure of liquidation documents

In re Esal (Commodities) Ltd (in liquidation)

Before Lord Justice Dillon, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Staughton [Judgment May 24]

The liquidators of a company, to whom documents had been disclosed by the petitioning creditors pursuant to an order under section 561 of the Companies Act 1985, could disclose them to the directors, liquidators, trustees and legal and other professional advisers of its wholly-owned subsidiary and sub-subsidiary companies, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, for any purpose beneficial to the winding up of the parent company, and the subsidiary and sub-subsidiary companies could disclose such documents if required to do so in legal proceedings by or against them.

The Court of Appeal so held (Lord Justice Balcombe dissenting), substantially dismissing an appeal by Punjab National Bank, the petitioning creditor for the winding up of Esal (Commodities) Ltd (in liquidation), from Mr Justice Harman who on May 11 had ordered that the company's joint liquidators might so disclose documents disclosed to them by the petitioning creditor under section 561 of the 1985 Act (formerly section 268 of the Companies Act 1948 and now replaced by sections 236 and 237 of the Insolvency Act 1986).

Mr John Chadwick, QC and Mr Mark Phillips for the petitioning creditor; Mr Allan Heyman, QC and Mr Daniel Serota for the joint liquidators.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that in the light of what Mr

Justice Buckley had said about section 268, as it then was, in *In re Rolls Razor Ltd* ([1968] 3 All ER 698, 700) he had no doubt that documents disclosed under the section could, without further reference to the court, be disclosed by liquidators to subsidiaries in furtherance of the liquidator's duty to get in the assets.

Liquidators had power to replace directors of subsidiary companies with their own nominees and to appoint liquidators for a subsidiary in liquidation, and it was fully open to them to make such disclosure to assist the directors or liquidators of the subsidiaries in getting in, or defending, their assets for the benefit of the subsidiaries and of the parent company.

In the instant case, there had been two compromise agreements between the petitioning creditor and the liquidators of the latter's applications for disclosure under section 561, which had not provided for disclosure to subsidiaries, but had clearly contemplated the possibility of further applications to the court.

The proceedings relating to liquidation were interlocutory throughout, and there was no objection to a series of applications, including the winding up, liquidators could always come back if they required more disclosure, and there was no question of *res judicata* arising.

The liquidators were therefore not precluded from asking for disclosure on which they had not previously insisted. The court should permit disclosure as requested to the five relevant subsidiaries.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE, dissenting, said

that it had been argued that the directors or liquidators of wholly owned subsidiaries were the *alter ego* of the liquidators of the parent company, and that therefore the liquidators did not need leave to disclose to the subsidiaries documents disclosed to them pursuant to section 561.

Although in some cases that might, as a matter of fact, be the case, his Lordship could not agree with that proposition as a general rule of law.

In deciding how to exercise its discretion whether to allow the liquidators to make disclosure to the subsidiaries, it should apply the same principle as it would on an application under section 561.

That principle, which could be derived from *In re Rolls Razor Ltd* ([1968] 3 All ER 698, 700), *In re Revlon Ltd* ([1970] Ch 576, 591) and *In re Spafford Ltd* ([1979] 1 WLR 1096, 1100), was that in exercising its power to order disclosure the court had to perform a balancing exercise between helping the liquidators on the one hand and potential prejudice to the person to be examined or to produce documents on the other, although the balance was to be "loaded" in favour of the liquidators.

In the instant case, it would not be proper to give the liquidators carte blanche to disclose all the documents to the subsidiaries, since there was potential prejudice to the petitioning creditor.

Although there was no question of any estoppel, where particular disclosure had previously been refused any further application relating to the same subject matter should generally

be supported by evidence of some change of circumstances.

His Lordship would make the order permitting disclosure subject to a proviso that the petitioning creditor should not agree with that proposition as a general rule of law.

STAGHTON said that section 561 was a powerful weapon which was to be used with due circumspection. In the instant case the issue was not whether disclosure should be ordered under section 561 but whether, such disclosure having been conceded by the petitioning creditor, documents so disclosed should be passed on to the five subsidiary and sub-subsidiary companies.

The court's power to permit such further disclosure was under its inherent jurisdiction, and had been expressly preserved by the agreement between the liquidators and the petitioning creditor. Documents so disclosed should be passed on to the five subsidiary and sub-subsidiary companies.

The course proposed by Lord Justice Dillon was the only one practicable. There was a risk of prejudice to the petitioning creditor, and it might be that the result was not strict justice, but it was the only justice which could be done.

Solicitors: Slaughter & May; D J Freeman & Co.

Law Report May 30 1988

Plans consent on land with covenant

In re Martin and Another

Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Balcombe and Sir Frederick Lawton

[Judgment May 10]

The grant of outline planning permission by an inspector of the Department of the Environment for the erection of a house on freehold land which was subject to a covenant restricting development entered into by its predecessor in title with the local authority did not necessarily discharge the covenant had been applied to the Lands Tribunal for its discharge or modification.

Such grant of planning permission was merely a circumstance which the tribunal could and should take into account in the exercise of its jurisdiction under section 84 of the Law of Property Act 1925.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment in dismissing the appeal of Mr and Mrs David Peter Martin from the dismissal by the Lands Tribunal (Mr V. G. Wellings, QC) ([1988] 53 P & CR 146) of their application under section 84 for discharge or modification of a restrictive covenant on their land at 228, Harley Shute Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, made on February 27, 1987, between the previous owner of the land and Hastings Borough Council under section 37 of the Town

and Country Planning Act 1962 (now section 52 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971).

Mr David Lamming for the owners; Mr Duncan Ouseley for the local authority.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that the land subject to the restriction was part of the garden of the property. The local authority's predecessor had granted the previous owner planning permission for the erection of two detached houses before the agreement was concluded in 1967. The part of the land should only be used as private open space.

The houses were built and sold and the appellants acquired No 228, including the plot subject to the restrictive covenant, in 1978. Their appeal to the Lands Tribunal for its discharge or modification of the covenant was dismissed.

The local authority was not prepared to release them from the provisions of the agreement on the basis that it had been freely entered into and that there had been no change in circumstances to cause it to change its view that it was in the interests of the amenities of the environment that the land remained undeveloped.

His Lordship said that an agreement under section 52

created a fully effective restrictive covenant which operated in just the same way as if the local authority was the owner of adjoining land for the benefit of which the covenant was made.

Mr Lamming contended that the purpose of the agreement had gone once the inspector had granted planning permission; the agreement was entered into by the local authority under statutory powers in the planning legislation and for a planning purpose (to restrict or regulate the development or use of land), so that the inspector's decision had been a final determination from a planning point of view.

His Lordship said that the submission was based on a misapprehension; there were two statutory regimes: one was the power of the local authority to enter into a section 52 agreement regulating land development by way of restrictive covenant in circumstances where, under the general law, it would not be possible to do so effectively because of the rules as to the running of the burden and benefit of covenants.

The other was the power of the local authority under section 29 of the 1971 Act to grant planning permission. The regimes were subject to different procedures; the remedy for a local authority's refusal to grant planning permission was an appeal under section 36 to the

Secretary of State, a person wishing to escape the provisions of a section 52 agreement by an application under section 84 of the 1925 Act had to persuade the Lands Tribunal that his was a proper case for a discharge or modification of the restrictive covenant.

Nobody was obliged to enter into a section 52 agreement; if he chose to do so, he and his successors in title had to accept that his was a proper case for a discharge or modification of the restrictive covenant.

While the two regimes impinged on each other to some extent, they constituted different systems of control, and each had its own basis for independent existence.

To give the grant of planning permission a wider effect, as contended for, was destructive of the express statutory jurisdiction conferred by section 84. It was not for the court to make up its own mind whether the requirements of section 84 were satisfied.

His Lordship considered the conclusions reached by the tribunal under the section 84 jurisdiction and held that there was no basis for disturbing those conclusions.

Solicitors: Messrs Idle & Bracken, St Leonards-on-Sea; Mr R. M. Adams, Hastings.

New judge in charge of QB non-jury list

Practice Statement: Listing Statement (No 3)

Mr Justice Drake will take charge of the Queen's Bench non-jury list from June 7 until the end of 1988, and Mr Justice Michael Davies will oversee the jury list from October 1, Mr Justice Michael Davies said when issuing a practice statement on May 26.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the main purpose of the statement was to report progress and to give information as to the future.

At the end of 1987 the time between setting down and entry into the warned list of actions in the Queen's Bench Division non-jury list was about 12 months. When they reached the warned list cases were taking various periods, usually several weeks, before they were tried.

The 12-month waiting time for cases not fixed or dated had now been reduced to three months, at which it had been held steady for several months; and the court had generally been able to dispose of cases in the week for which they had been warned.

The waiting time for fixtures had been reduced by about three months, for the more numerous dated cases by 11 to 12 months and those marked to keep their place (KPs) by two months. Waiting time for the latter was now six months and KPs with the offer system provided in

very many case short-notice fixtures.

That had been achieved without overloading of the lists but by increased efficiency in listing and disposal. Less than 1.5 per cent of cases listed had not been able to be accommodated upon the day for which they had been listed. Fixed cases had occasionally had to be taken out of the list on the previous day but that had been very rare.

The number of cases awaiting trial had fallen from 7,141 at November 6, 1987 to 5,263 by May 20, 1988, a reduction of 26 per cent.

This was not the occasion to canvass in detail the reasons for those improvements but they had been largely due to (i) the cooperation of the legal profession and its clerks (ii) the skilful and devoted efforts of the

Clerk of the Lists and his staff (iii) the hard work and efficiency of the judges including deputy judges (iv) the careful and continuous watch kept on the list, especially the refusal, in the interests of litigants as a whole, to tolerate the unnecessary or unjustified postponement of cases even when all legal representatives so requested and (v) the transfer to the county court of actions which did not justify trial by a High Court judge.

There were still areas in which improvement could and should be possible. To give one example, an examination of several hundred cases set down in 1988 (in all of which an order for directions had been made) had established that only 30 per cent of cases were set down within the time ordered by the master. Solicitors should invite the mas-

ter to allow a time for setting down appropriate to the case and not to set it down too late.

From June 7 until the end of this year Mr Justice Drake would be in charge of the non-jury list and his Lordship hoped and believed that the present reasonably satisfactory state of affairs would continue and indeed that there would be further improvements.

However, there remained the jury list. The number of cases in that list was about 180 and the list had been stagnant for some time, that is settings down and disposals were roughly equal.

The waiting time for jury trial was excessively long. From October 1 his Lordship would be in charge of the jury list. It was hoped to have two judges on jury lists and any case set down by now would be liable to be heard from October 1.

That had not been what the judge intended. He intended to strike out the claims. The judge had been justified in expressing indignation at the loss of opportunity of other cases being heard. There was a remedy set out in Practice Statement: Listing Statement.

The court also had jurisdiction to refer to solicitors to the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau. There was not the least doubt that those were sanctions the judge would use.

Sanctions for withdrawing case

Rezaei v Zelfin & Zelfin (now Zelfin Bale)

There were sanctions available to the court, set out in Practice Statement: Listing Statement (The Times January 20, 1988), where cases were sought to be withdrawn in breach of Order 34, rule 8(2) of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Mann) so stated on May 12 when

allowing an appeal by the plaintiff from an order of Mr Justice Michael Davies on January 19, 1988 (*The Times* January 21, 1988) whereby he had refused the plaintiff's application, made with the consent of the defendants, to stand the case out of the list and had dismissed the claim and the counterclaim.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that great injustice would be done to both parties if their respective claims were dismissed without a hearing.

That had not been what the judge intended. He intended to strike out the claims. The judge had been justified in expressing indignation at the loss of opportunity of other cases being heard. There was a remedy set out in Practice Statement: Listing Statement.

The court also had jurisdiction to refer to solicitors to the Solicitors' Complaints Bureau. There was not the least doubt that those were sanctions the judge would use.

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The Ashmolean Museum Oxford seeks to appoint an Assistant Keeper in the Department of Western Art. Some museum experience is desirable, as is a scholarly interest in more than one area of the collection. Further particulars are available from the Secretary, Department of Western Art, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford.

OX1 2PH. Applications must be received before 20 June.

**The University and St John's College are
Equal Opportunity Employers.**

Informal enquiries to the Head of Department
Prof. J.C.B. Birfield (0742-768555 ext.8361/8B44) or,
in the case of the first post, to Professor D.E. Luscomb
ext.8362/8355. Further particulars from Personnel
Department (Academic Staffing), The University
of Sheffield S10 2TN to which applications (6 copies
including a full CV and the names and addresses of
three referees should be sent by 17 June 1988. Please
quote reference R797/A.


Further information from the Registry, University Road, The Old Schools, Cambridge, CB2 1TN, to applications with a curriculum vitae and the names of more than three referees, should be sent by 15 June.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

The salary will be within the range approved for non-clinical professorial salaries, currently not less than £24,499 per annum. The current average professorial salary is £28,820 per annum.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 30th June 1988, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/93/37.

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salaries will be in the scales for Lecturers (£9,280-£14,500 per annum) and £75,105-£18,310 per annum. The first two posts will be in the higher range. For details see the further particulars of the posts, which are obtainable with application forms from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG (Tel. 0782 621111 Ext. 3008). Please indicate clearly the post(s) in which you are interested. Closing date 10 June 1986.

Applications (11 copies) should be submitted to the Teachers' Section (T), University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 24 June 1992.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Japanese, in the Department of the Languages and Cultures of the Far East. Applicants should be competent to teach Japanese at all levels and have good academic qualifications and research experience in pre-modern Japanese literature, or religious studies, or art/archaeology. Duties will include general language teaching and supervision of research students.

The appointment will date from 1 October 1988 or as soon after as possible. It will be made on the Lecturer A scale (\$2,260 rising by 5 increments to \$3,410) plus a 10% superannuation allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Centre for Japanese Studies, University of Cambridge, 100 Brookline Drive, Cambridge, MA 02139, U.S.A.

The appointment will date from 1 October 1988 or as soon after as possible. It will be made on the Lectures A scale (£9,200 rising by 5 increments to £14,500) or the Lectures B scale (£15,105 rising by 6 increments to £19,510) depending on qualifications and experience. In addition London Allowance (currently £1,450 per annum) will be paid and membership of the USS will be encouraged.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, 10, Great Smith Street, London WC1E 7HP. Applicants resident abroad may also apply to the Secretary in letter form supported by a CV and the names and addresses of 3 referees. All applications should be sent to the Secretary by 15 March 1988.

**NEW HALL, CAMBRIDGE
COLLEGE
LECTURESHIP AND
FELLOWSHIP IN LAW**

Applications are invited from men and women candidates for a College Lectureship and Fellowship in Law from 1st October 1988. Further particulars can be obtained from the President, New Hall, Cambridge CB3 0DF, to whom applications should be sent by *Monday, 13th June 1988.*

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Continued on NEXT page

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RACING: LATEST DERBY NEWS

Kinane booked for Epsom ride on Project Manager

By George Roe

The final piece of the Ever Ready Derby jigsaw is in place: yesterday when Michael Kinane was booked to ride Project Manager for Jim Bolger.

Kinane, Irish champion jockey for the last four years, comes in for the mount because intended jockey Christy Roche is required to ride for David O'Brien at the evening meeting at the Curragh.

Although Project Manager has an unusual pedigree for a classic candidate - he is by the sprinter Abnora out of a good hurdler Beparejo - Bolger admits to having backed the colt at 100-1.

Bolger feels that those odds were insulting to a horse whose most recent success was in the group two Gallinule Stakes at the Curragh. His price is now generally 66-1.

Kinane is certainly no stranger to Epsom on Derby day as he rode Carlingford Castle into second place behind Teoseno in 1983 and two years ago partnered Flash Of Steel into sixth place behind Shaheen.

His trainer, Geoff Wragg, yesterday confirmed the lowly being of favourite Red Glow, adding: "My only worry, and it's a big one, is his stamina. He's only run three times in his life, but he's a good horse all right."

In a race brimming with talking points, one of the most intriguing is the question of whether the 2,000 Guineas winner Dayovun will last the extra half-mile at Epsom in what will surely be a truly run race.

There must be a doubt about him staying," trainer Michael Stoute said.

Only five, but was beaten under three lengths.

There was better luck for Britain in the Prix Jean Prat. Lapierre and Steve Causton, who were late for a surprise 26-1 success from Fijar Tango and Triestante. French 2,000 Guineas winner Blushing John finished fourth and Bellefleur sixth.

Winning trainer Clive Brittain said: "The main reason he ran so well was the lovely Paris rain. Lapierre will always be a threat to good horses on this ground and his next race will depend on the rain."

Longchamp details

PROX DISPARAN (Group 1, £53,000: 1m 11y): 1. MIESQUE (F. Head), 2. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 3. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 4. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 5. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 6. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 7. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 8. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 9. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 10. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 11. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 12. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 13. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 14. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 15. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 16. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 17. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 18. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 19. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 20. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 21. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 22. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 23. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 24. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 25. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 26. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 27. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 28. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 29. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 30. Saint Jacques (A. B. Head), 31. 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CRICKET: WORCESTERSHIRE HAVE NEW BATTING HERO TO HANG ON CLUBHOUSE PICTURE RAIL ALONGSIDE BRADMAN

Drama subsides with Hick's wicket

By Alan Lee
Cricket Correspondent

On the wall of the Worcester pavilion, pride of place goes to a 50-year-old photograph of Don Bradman, pictured during the double century which launched him towards 1,000 runs in May in 1938.

The county should even now be shifting the print to a more discreet corner and replacing it with one of their own batting geniuses, Graeme Hick, who on Saturday came closer to the peerless Bradman than anyone since the war.

Hick would doubtless dismiss the comparison in his engagingly shy way. Even now, with achievements to match the accolades, one suspects he has no idea quite how good a player he is.

So, with fresh adjectives on the subject, running short, let the figures speak.

When he reached 153 at New Road on Saturday, Hick became only the eighth man in history to score 1,000 runs before the end of May.

Only W.G. Grace and Bradman himself have achieved the milestone in fewer than Hick's 11 innings; only Bradman was younger than Hick's 22 years, I doubt, moreover, whether anyone has completed 1,000 with an innings to match this one.

Hick not only scored the first century this summer against the West Indian touring party, he did it on an unbeaten pitch. He has seen plenty like it this season. His 212 against Lancashire was made on a pitch taking exaggerated spin; his 86 against Nottinghamshire conquered wildly erratic bounce and movement.

It is hard to believe conditions were so variably demanding in 1938.

After four consecutive failures, in which he accumulated only 32 runs, Hick arrived at his last chance on Saturday with the pressure off. This might seem illogical, as the opposition could not have

HOW HICK REACHED HIS 1,000 RUNS

Date	Match	Venue	Score
Apr 16-18	MCC v Nottinghamshire	Lord's	61 and 57
Apr 21-23	Lancashire v Worcestershire	Old Trafford	212
Apr 24-26	Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire	Worcester	86 and 104
May 2-4	Somerset v Worcestershire	Taunton	40
May 10-12	Worcestershire v Somerset	Worcester	8 and 11
May 14-16	Lancashire v Worcestershire	Leeds	6 and 17
May 19-21	Worcestershire v West Indians	Worcester	172

Thousand runs before the end of May

Year	Player	I	No	HS	100	50	Ave	No	11	Date	Age
1895	W.G. Grace	10	1	1,016	288	4	2	112.88	10	May 30	46
1900	T.W. Hayward	13	2	1,074	159	6	3	97.83	13	May 21	23
1927	W.R. Hammond	14	0	1,042	159	6	3	74.42	10	May 23	23
1928	C. Gifford	11	0	1,000	232	6	3	125.00	11	May 31	33
1930	D.G. Bradman	11	1	1,001	252	3	2	143.00	11	May 31	20
1938	D.G. Bradman	2	1	1,056	278	1	1	150.85	7	May 31	22
1975	G.M. Turner	15	2	1,010	245	5	3	84.16	15	May 21	26
1976	W.J. Edrich	18	3	1,018	153	4	4	78.30	18	May 31	22
1988	G.A. Hick	11	1	1,018	405	3	2	101.50	11	May 28	22

† Number of innings to reach 1,000 runs

● Hick became the sixth batsman to score 1,000 runs before the end of May playing for an English county. Bradman, who also has performed the feat twice, did so twice with the Australians, Turner on tour with the New Zealanders.

● Only Bradman has scored 1,000 runs at an earlier date: one day earlier, on May 27, 1938.

● Only Grace and Bradman (1938) have scored 1,000 runs before the end of May in lower tiers.

● Only Bradman, in 1930, aged 21, has scored 1,000 runs by the end of May at a younger age.

● Hick is the sixth player to complete the feat by scoring a hundred, following Mike Hendrich, 1945; Bradman (1938) and Turner.

Compiled by Richard Luckwood

been more daunting and the cricket world still waited in awe, expectation, but it is how it appeared to Hick.

He said: "There had been more pressure in the two previous county games. It was only once I passed 100 that it began to get to me - until then it had seemed so out of reach."

News of impending history spread quickly. They say Lord's used to fill up as word got around that Compton was batting - it is like that here with Hick. Almost 3,000 were present when he late cut Ambrose for four, shortly after 5.30 p.m. As one, they stood.

The applause did not die for all of two minutes. There were emotional scenes to follow.

Hick's parents had rushed up the motorway off the morning flight from Zimbabwe. There was a kiss for a tearful mother, a handshake for a proud father. Then, best of all, some sound and sensible words from a young man who gracefully accepted he must wait until 1991 to play for England.

When campaigns are being run to reduce his wait, and

when even Viv Richards is moved to admit: "It is a pity such quality is not in paradise in Test cricket", Hick simply says: "The years I have left will be good for me. I still have a lot to learn."

Those who turned up yesterday hoping to see Hick plough on towards another record (Hayward's 1,074 runs by the end of May) were disappointed. He was out to the fourth ball of the first over, still 55 short, and Worcestershire had time in 65 minutes to play to declare at 321 for three before the rest of the day was lost to rain.

Worcestershire: First Innings
T.S. Curtis & Patterson 88
G.A. Hick & Dugan & Patterson 172
S.J. Duggan & Patterson not out
Extras (6) 1, 10, 13, 2, 20, 28
Total (8 wickets dec) 321

M.J. Wood 16, J. Rhodes, P.J. Newport & M. Wood 16, S.M. McLean & M. Wood 16

Essex: First Innings
P. Higgs & J. Gifford 1-10, 2-29, 3-33, 4-33, 5-33, 6-33, 7-33, 8-33, 9-33, 10-33, 11-33, 12-33, 13-33, 14-33, 15-33, 16-33, 17-33, 18-33, 19-33, 20-33, 21-33, 22-33, 23-33, 24-33, 25-33, 26-33, 27-33, 28-33, 29-33, 30-33, 31-33, 32-33, 33-33, 34-33, 35-33, 36-33, 37-33, 38-33, 39-33, 40-33, 41-33, 42-33, 43-33, 44-33, 45-33, 46-33, 47-33, 48-33, 49-33, 50-33, 51-33, 52-33, 53-33, 54-33, 55-33, 56-33, 57-33, 58-33, 59-33, 60-33, 61-33, 62-33, 63-33, 64-33, 65-33, 66-33, 67-33, 68-33, 69-33, 70-33, 71-33, 72-33, 73-33, 74-33, 75-33, 76-33, 77-33, 78-33, 79-33, 80-33, 81-33, 82-33, 83-33, 84-33, 85-33, 86-33, 87-33, 88-33, 89-33, 90-33, 91-33, 92-33, 93-33, 94-33, 95-33, 96-33, 97-33, 98-33, 99-33, 100-33, 101-33, 102-33, 103-33, 104-33, 105-33, 106-33, 107-33, 108-33, 109-33, 110-33, 111-33, 112-33, 113-33, 114-33, 115-33, 116-33, 117-33, 118-33, 119-33, 120-33, 121-33, 122-33, 123-33, 124-33, 125-33, 126-33, 127-33, 128-33, 129-33, 130-33, 131-33, 132-33, 133-33, 134-33, 135-33, 136-33, 137-33, 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